FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.

It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep flies away.

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,788—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896.

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CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS
DETECTOR LOCKS
FOR
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION;
HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	„

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA' RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" ……17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 18, 1896

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rettie, 3,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.

For freight and passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. "HOSEINEE," Captain HUGHES, 1,601 Tons, WILL SAIL for PORT NATAL, direct on the 19th instant.

For Freight and Passage Money apply to the Undersigned at No. 1, Ash Lane.

A. H. Z. SHEERAZEE,
Managing Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about the 10th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gawdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about the 9th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th September.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st „ „
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. „
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGOSUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 8th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1896,
AT 4 P.M.,

An Eligible Property—Pleasantly Situated.
No. 8, QUEEN'S GARDENS, POONA.

A LARGE ROOMY BUNGALOW, with a separate Cottage, and a number of outhouses (including 2 office rooms). A nice garden and spacious compound measuring about 22,151 square yards.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
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GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS.

		Cash.				Credit.			
		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	„	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52	0	27	8	58	8	30	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37	0	......		41	4	......	
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	„	28	0	15	0	32	4	16	12
OPPENHEIM	„	22	0	13	0	23	8	14	8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38	8	20	8	42	8	23	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	„	53	8	28	0	59	8	32	4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	„	46	4	25	0	51	8	27	12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	„	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	0
BARSAC, Light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	30	8	16	12
HUNGARIAN WINES.									
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	„	21	8	12	8	24	0	14	0
CARLOWITZ	„	15	8	8	8	17	4	9	8
FUNF KIRCHNER	„	14	0	8	0	15	8	9	0
SOMLAUER	„	17	0	9	4	19	0	10	4

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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MARIE CORELLI'S GREAT SUCCESSES

THE MIGHTY ATOM,
CAMEOS,
SORROWS OF SATAN,
BARABBAS,
ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS,

Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 2 THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL JUDE THE OBSCURE Rs. 2.

There is an infinite beauty of style; there are passages of rare spiritual beauty, and of a sad and fine irony; there is colour, quaintness, charm. The hand is the hand of a master.—*Daily Chronicle*.

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To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS……£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME……£250,000 INTEREST INCOME……£100,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured at Special Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
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Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

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SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
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"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

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TENNIS SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES,
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
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8. They are the acme of comfort.
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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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NEW (1896) EDITION.

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PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA,

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A LARGE NUMBER of NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, and the SHAPE of the BOOK ALTERED to a MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.

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INDIGESTION
PERMANENTLY
CURED
BY
PAPARIDINE.

TAKEN as liqueur after meals, PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.

Testimonials from all parts of India.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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VITAL INVIGORATOR:

THE { FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW FLUID
FOR
THE COMPLEXION

MADE from an improved formula. By its use the SKIN is kept SMOOTH and SOFT, FRECKLES disappear, SPOTS are dried up, and exposure to the Sun and Wind may be indulged in with impunity.

Price Re. 1 per Bottle.

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THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned INGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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A CONCERT

Will be held at the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

APOLLO BUNDER,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH SEPT.,

COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.,

In aid of the FUNDS of the ATHLETIC CLUB.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Piano Solo ...Scherzo Brilliante ....Wollenhauft.
Mrs. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song ....Alone on the Raft ....Rodney.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
3. Song ....The Old and the Young Marie ....Cowan.
Mrs. McLAREN.
4. Concertina Solo, Selection from Lucrezia Borgia..........Donizetti.
Mr. OLIVER.
5. Song ....The Songs of Araby ....Clay.
Mr. E. McCAUSLAND.
6. Song ....The Carnival ....Molloy.
Mrs. HERBERT GAWTHORNE.
7. Song ....The Miner..........Kent-Sutton.
Mr. C. WEBSTER.

PART II.

1. Violin Solo ....La Melancholie ....François Prume.
Mr. A. MASON.
2. Song ....So, Fare Thee Well ....Cellier.
Mr. E. McCAUSLAND.
3. Song ....The Promise of Life..........Cowan.
Mrs. SQUIRE.
4. Mandoline Solo. Adelaide Valse ....Ellis.
Mrs. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
5. Song ....Rothesay Bay ....Gatty.
Mrs. McLAREN.
6. Song ....Oh, Promise me ....De Koven.
Mrs. H. E. GAWTHORNE.
7. Song ....Hybrias, the Cretan..........Elliott.
Mr. C. WEBSTER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS can be had at the Y. M. C. A., and at the DOOR.
PRICES: Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

GRAND CONCERT

To be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON FRIDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER,

To Commence at 9-15 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo......"Silver Trumpets".........Viviani.
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song..............
Mr. J. JAMIESON.
3. Song..............."A Heart's Whisper".......Piccolonini,
Mrs. ROSS.
4. Song..............."Green Isle of Erin".......Roeckel.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
5. Recitation.......
Mr. ACWORTH.
6. Song ...."Come back to Erin".......Claribel.
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
7. Song..............."Down in the Deep".......R. S. Harding.
Mr. E. MAYALL.
8. Cornet Solo with Organ accompaniment......."The Holy City"..........Stephen Adam.
Mr. A. L. RHENIUS.
9. Song..............."Dear Homeland"..........
Mrs. BLOCK.
10. Song ....
Mr. B. DE FRERCE.

PART II.

1. Pianoforte Solo."Vicar of Bray"..........Jules de Sirrai with variations.
Mrs. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song..............."The Bugler"..........Ciro Pinsute.
Mr. R. WOOD.
3. Song..............."Asthore"..........H. Trotere.
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
4. Violin Solo......"Sceuce du Ballet"..........Beriot.
Mr. A. MASON.
5. Song..............."To-morrow will be Friday"..........Molloy.
Mr. E. MAYALL.
6. Song..............."The Song that reached my heart"..........
Mrs. BLOCK.
7. Recitation ....
Dr. POLLEN.
8. Song ....
Mr. J. JAMIESON.
9. Song..............."Yesterday"..........Blockley.
Mrs. ROSS.
10. Song with Organ obligato.........."Children's Home"..........
Mr. H. O. COATES.

TRIO.

"Auld Lang Syne."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets for members and one lady can be had free on application to Messrs. ROSE and Co. Other Tickets price Re. 1, can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the CORPS CLUB on application.

CLEARANCE SALE OF MUSIC

30,000 Pianoforte Pieces & Songs.

TWENTY FOR ONE RUPEE.

(Full Music Size.)

Victoria Books Cavendish Books, Boosey's Musical Cabinet, Boosey's Cabinet Opera's, Comic Song Annuals, Minstrel Books, Dance Annuals, Mohawk Minstrel Books,

etc., etc., All at Annas 8 each.

Alexandra Books, Diamond Books, Musical Bijou, Cramer's Vocal Gems, Musical Million, etc., etc. All at Annas 4 each.

Sets of Magazine of Music July to December, 1896. Rs. 2, usual Price Rs. 3.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN of 15¾ Lakhs for Sewerage, Wari Bunder, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and Water Works. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 29th September, 1896, Tenders for the 1st instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of the above Loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and repayable in 40 years from 1st July, 1897.

Further particulars as to Form of Tenders, amount of deposit, &c., &c., can be obtained on personal application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

BEG to draw the Special attention of the Public to the following UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS, which with the many others in their possession they consider conclusively prove the superiority of RIDGELESS TENTS to those with Ridge-poles, especially in exposed situations.

30th August, 1896.

To the MUIR MILLS, Cawnpore.—

For the past 7 years I have spent many months in each year at altitudes well over the limit of vegetation. During all these years (one trip alone lasting 22 months) I have used nothing but your Ridgeless Tents, both Dwelling Tents and Shouldaries, and am probably better able to form an opinion of their merits than any other man in India. I have frequently had them pitched at from 15,000 to 17,000 feet above sea-level, and the Tents have ridden out violent thunder and snow-storms without sustaining any damage; and where Ridge-pole Tents have come down flat over the luckless men in them I have felt no anxiety.

The small 9' by 8' Tent you made for me in October, 1889, has only just given out, after almost 7 years of constant wet, snow and high winds on exposed and lofty mountain ranges in Kulu, Bara Bangahal and Lahaul. I do not think it possible to improve on the tent you built for me to my pattern.

R. WALLER SENIOR,
Survey of India, Simla.

29th April, 1896.

To the MUIR MILLS, Cawnpore.

One of your "Ridgeless Dwelling Tents" 12' by 9' which I had 3 months in Kashmir in 1894; 3 months winter tour 1894-95 and then 4 months in Pamirs or travelling to and fro seems in perfect order. It withstood a snow-storm that broke down two new 10' Kashmir tents made by another firm in Cawnpore and which were being used by two other members of the Pamir Commission.

M. J. GERARD, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 38, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a rook rifle with adjusting sight one Jaffrabad cow with calf giving above 6 seers of milk daily, four well bred handsome fox-terrier pups, &c., the property of Captain G. W. MITCHELL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong built glass fronted minature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong built victoria in very good order.
1 powerful bay waler, 15 hands, good trapper, quiet in harness.
1 handsome bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle, carries a lady
1 strong built light dog cart with hood
1 set of secondhand brass mounted double and 1 set of single harness.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Poona known as "Tankerville," in the Civil Lines, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, to be sold without reserve.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable bungalow with out houses, &c., to the highest bidder, without reserve.

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue-road also. It has an extensive compound, about 4 acres and 29 gunthas, or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling-house.

Under one roof or in one block there is a large dining-room, a set of bachelors' bed-rooms, an office-room, with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining-room with three sets of large bed-rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants' quarters, office, &c., &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ENGLISH VICTORIA, DOG-CART, HORSE, &C.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the property of J. O'Connell, Esq., proceeded home.

1 English-built vis-a-vis victoria by Slatter and Son, with bracket and spring cushioned seats and back in very good order.
1 English-built dog-cart with hood by Windover.
1 handsome powerful and fast bay waler horse.
2 sets single harness and gentleman's saddle.
The property of another gentleman—
1 dog-cart fitted with moveable hood and lamps in first rate condition.
A roan waler horse, 16 hands, full of work.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., (where the goods have been removed for sale) the stock-in-trade of a photographer closing business, consisting of large and small cameras, lenses, binoculars, telescopes, meridian instruments, batteries, albums, dry-plates, table fountains, levels, barometers, thermometers, compasses, large magic lantern with lense, drawing instruments, &c. Also handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, elegant cabinets, chiffoniers, almyras, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, next to the New Market, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of China and other flower pots, nearly new American cooking stove with chimney, kerosine-oil cooking stove, &c., the property of F. ROWLAND, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES USED AS TANNERIES AT DHARAVI NEAR MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny, Messrs. CRAFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1896, the following valuable properties:—

LOT NO. 1 AT 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government tocca land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi Road, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north and west by Dharavi Road, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11395 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 19, 24, 2, 5, 15, and 27, new Nos. 16509, 16514, a-15837, a-15781, 15782, and 15806, and new Survey Nos. 3740, 3739, 2-a 3-a 290, b-289, 5-289, and 8-289, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6122 to 6127, and Street Nos. 11 to 16, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the south and east by the Dharavi Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Chini Remail, and on the west by the property of Fakeer Mahomed Mastani, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 2 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration ditsrict and sub dsstrict of Bombay, admeasuring 220 feet from north to south on the eastern side thereof, and 85 feet on the western side, and 285 feet from east to west on the northern side thereof, and 255 feet on the south side (the area thereof being 4,575 square yards or thereabouts) and bounded on the east by batty ground of Bhindia Bhoyer and batty ground of Ebrahim Saheb Nowrungay, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by the batty ground of Nagia Jus Kiny, and on the south by batty ground of Bhicar Kolly and batty ground of Madhavrao Bhaskerjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 197, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6334, 6335 and 6337, and Street Nos. 233, 224 and 226 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO 3 AT 5 P M

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenaments, buildings factories and chawls standing thereon situate at Dharavi in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the south of the said Dharavi Road in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5.605 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6295, 6299 and Street Nos 184, 188, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the east by several pieces or parcels of land repectively belonging to Aooly Patel, Bhoocho Chakoor Pudma Junka and Bhinda Bhundaree, on the west by vacant land belonging to Ismail Rusools on the north by the said Dharavi Road, and on the south by the land belonging to Sookru and others and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c

2 bales grey dhooties
1 case orange and yellow shirtings
1 case white shirtings
2 bales grey shirtings
1 case cotton check
11 bales grey madapollams
17 bales grey printers No 101
On account of the underwriters:—
6 cases peppermint crystal or crystal menthol.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th September, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th September, also on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th idem, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, on account of "GANESH CHATURTHI" Hindu Holiday).

TENDERS are invited for the CONTRACT for the manufacture and sale of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the area comprising the revenue district of Akola, Buldana and Basim in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for a period of three years from 1st April, 1897, under the Central Distillery still-head duty, and Minimum Guaranteed Revenue System.

Particulars can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Excise, Amraoti Camp, Berar.

A. HASTINGS, Major,
Officiating Inspector-General of Excise, H. A. D.
Amraoti, 5th September, 1896.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1896, at the Rate of Rs. 100, one hundred per Share, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, to Shareholders, whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 31st instant.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., AGENTS,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 27th August 1896.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1896, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 21st August, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after MONDAY, the 21st September, 1896, on production of the Share Certificates to our Representative there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1896.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY	Esplande Road
BYCULLA	Bellasis Road.
POONA	Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR ...	

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus;

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..................	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco's in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effcetual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..................	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	} Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA................	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..................	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz.	Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	„	„	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	„	„	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label).........	„	„	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY.........	„	„	26
IRISH WHISKY.........................		„	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S ****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per a oz.	Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	„	„	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	„	„	28

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
13, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS..............................	£10.695,969
REVENUE...........................	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road. Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p. c.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,348		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	635xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,760
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	1,100xd
Coimbatore S and W	6 000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	35	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,050xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	595xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	575
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	690
Framjee Pet	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	830
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hingunghat Mills	700	600	600	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	595
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,265
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	240xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	640
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	870
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	350	350	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	865
Leopold	2,500	150	103	dvd Rs.10	278
Lord Reay Mlg	445	1,000	1,000	30	890
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,195
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.120	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	600	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,375
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	650
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,365
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	980
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,285
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,250
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	392½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 12½	500
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	440xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	50	500	dvd Rs30	710
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	580
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	650
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	915
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	105
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	385
Muumar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	625
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	300	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	1,200	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,285

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	400
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	168
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	302	6,700
Do. New Issue	590	375	625	75	1,655
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	252
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	386
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	7,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	100xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Re1	32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		425
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	95

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-4	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 27-5	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 26-14	
Do. do. new	" 26-12	
Australia bar Gold	" 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 26-8	
Sovereigns	" 17-4	
Do. Dragons	" 17-3	
Silver [illegible]	" 93-2	
[illegible] Do.	" 93-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 0-7m., 0-19a. Low water, 5-56m., 6-16a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Bank Street, 2 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Medows Street, 4-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Concert in aid of Athletic Club funds, Apollo Bunder Rooms, 9 p.m.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Panchavati, Nassik, 2,890 patients were treated during the month of August last, among whom 1,747 were males, 568 females, and 575 children. Fifty-four minor surgical operations and teeth extractions were performed during the period.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of August last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,891, among whom the number of new admissions was 452, being classified as stated below:—Hindus 318; Mussulmans 56; Parsees 23; Christians 36; and other classes 19. The average daily attendance was 61.

CONCERT.—An excellent programme has been arranged for the concert to be given, this evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, in aid of the Athletic funds. The performers include Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Gawthorne, Mrs. Seymour Dove, and Messrs. H. E. Harrington, Oliver, McCausland, and Webster.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A LABOURER.—Baloo Raghoo, a labourer, aged twenty-two years, was, on Monday afternoon, standing on a scaffolding erected in front of the Dadysett's Fire Temple, on the Hornby Road, and was whitewashing the exterior wall, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell on the footpath below, a distance of about fourteen feet. In endeavouring to save his head, he extended his arms, with the result that both his forearms were fractured. The man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of August last there were 135 bullocks, 32 horses, and 9 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 91 bullocks, 47 horses, and 29 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 127 bullocks, 54 horses, and 15 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—18 horses, 6 bullocks, 46 dogs, 2 buffaloes, 1 cat, 1 she-goat, 3 kine, and 3 parrots.

THE BOXING KANGAROO—Peter Jackson, the boxing Kangaroo, was introduced for the second time at the Novelty Theatre last night, before an appreciative audience, who were also entertained to a grand Alhambra Variety. George Dean has already made himself a favourite. He is a vocalist of a high order, and his comic recitals and amusing songs were given in a pleasing manner. His efforts were fully appreciated, and his songs were heartily applauded. Peter being better acquainted with the stage than on the first occasion, went on very well, and seemed to improve considerably towards the end. The variety entertainment was rendered the more enjoyable by the contributions of Miss Dolly Childs and Mr. Tommy Empson, both of whom are too well-known to Bombay to need any special mention. The Kangaroo and the variety entertainment will be reproduced, to-night, at the Library of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at Colaba.

FIRE AT BYCULLA.—About half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of hay stored on the loft of the coach-house adjoining the cookroom of the bungalow occupied by Mr. E. I. Reubin, at Victoria Cross Road, Third Lane. As soon as the flames were discovered, an alarm was raised. Telephonic messages were sent to different fire-brigade stations, and the Chinchpoogly steamer under Mr. Ratcliff was the first to arrive, being quickly followed by the Byculla, Babulla Tank, Gowalia Tank Road, and the Fort engines, under their respective foremen. As the outbreak was not considered serious non e of the Municipal steamers were brought into requisition, but the hoses belonging to the Chinchpoogly steamer were attached to the stand-pipes and water was poured on the flames, which were put out in twenty minutes. The hay was purchased yesterday morning by Mr. Reubin, and it was stored on the loft only a few hours before it was discovered to be on fire. The fire is believed to be due to a spark from the chimney of the cookroom falling on the hay. The coach-house is divided from the cookroom partly by a brick-wall and partly by a wooden partition, which, together with the roof, was completely burnt down. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200. The bungalow belongs to Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, of Surat.

THEFTS AT BABULNATH TEMPLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged five Hindus, named Govind Khundoo, Gowliram Raghoo, Marootee Khundoo, Tejaram Metharam, and Jaitmull Raghoonath, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with thefts of ornaments and cash, belonging respectively to Luximiibai, a woman, residing at Nagpada, Chundrabai, a woman, residing at Girgaum, Dhunji Hurri, at Falkland Road, Runchord Fakiria at Erskine Road, and Maneckbai, a woman, at Bhendy Bazaar Road. The accused, who are alleged to belong to a gang of criminals, arrived in Bombay from Poona on Monday morning in prosecution of their nefarious trade. They have no fixed place of residence in this city, but go about different localities and sleep wherever they can. All the thefts were committed during day-light in the Baboolnath Temple, where several Hindus had collected to worship as it was the last Monday of the month Shravan. The first complainant Luximee was engaged in performing the "poonja," when the accused, Govind Khundoo, came up from behind, and taking advantage of the crowd, snatched a gold bangle, of the value of Rs. 20, from off her wrist and handed it over to a confederate, who at once made off. The woman raised an alarm, and Govind was arrested. His accomplice could not be found, and the bangle was not recovered. His Worship sentenced Govind to three months' rigorous imprisonment. With regard to the second accused, it was stated that while the woman Chundri was in the crowd, he snatched away a gold bangle, of the value of Rs. 40, from of her wrist, and was making off with it, when he was arrested by a sepoy. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. In the third case, the complainant Dhunji was standing in the temple, when the accused Marootee came from behind and was unscrewing his silver waist-chain, when a witness caught hold of him and handed him over to the police. His Worship sent him to jail for three months. The accused Tejaram put his hand into the complainant's pocket, while the latter was in the temple and removed a purse, containing Re. 1-4. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In the last case the accused snatched a gold bangle, worth Rs. 80, off the complainant's wrist and handed it over to a Purdasee, who managed to get away in the crowd. The bangle was not recovered. His Worship sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE members of the above Club had a very enjoyable shoot at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last, when fourteen turned out. It was a beautiful afternoon, the glare was rather dazzling, and a fresh breeze was blowing, but it was very tricky, and told on the shooting of several members at both ranges. Vol. C. Gibbons' 27 and Mr. Good's 25, at 500 yards, as also Lieutenant D. J. Sharp's 25, at 600 yards, was particularly good. Spoons were won by Mr. Good and Vol. C. Gibbons, at 500 yards, and Sergeant Gabbet and Lieutenant D. J. Sharp, at 600 yards. The Bunder Challenge Cup Competition will be fired on Tuesday morning, 15th instant, at Santa Cruz. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Entrance fee—Re. 1. Members are requested to go out by the first train, which leaves Colaba, at 5-15 a.m. (local time) and Grant Road, at 5-30 a.m.

21ST COMPETITION.

	500 yds.
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Mr E Good, Bo Rifles Club	25b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	22
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	22
Vol Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	21
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	19
Lieut H E Kitcat, R N R	17
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	17
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	12

(a) Handicapped 4 points. Winner of second spoon. (b) Winner of first spoon.

22ND COMPETITION.

	600 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	23b
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	21c
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	20d
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	20c
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	20e
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	19
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	19
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Lieut H E Kitcat, R N R	16
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	16
Sergt A N Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	15

(a) Handicapped 6 points. Winner of second spoon. (b) Handicapped 4 points. (c) Handicapped 2 points. (d) Handicapped 6 points. (e) Winner of first spoon.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYEBJEE.)

A DECREE FOR A LAKH OF RUPEES.

CHOONILAL PANALAL VS. MOHUNLAL CHOONILAL AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case is a jeweller of Bombay. The first and second defendants, Mohunlal Choonilal and Maneckchand Choonilal, reside at Benares, and trade in the name and style of Tanoomull Choonilal; while the third defendant, Dowlatchand Dewchand, resides at Dehli, and trades in the name and style of Dewchand Dowlatchand. The suit was brought to recover a sum of Rs 1,00,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 13th October 1894 till payment, &c. Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the third defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 13th October 1893 the second defendant, at Bombay, and subsequently the first and third defendants, at Benares and Delhi, respectively, executed a promissory note, now over due, and thereby promised jointly and severally to pay to the plaintiff, or to his order in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 1,00,000. They had not paid the amount or any part thereof. A decree had been made against the first and second defendants some time ago, and the suit now proceeded against the third defendant only.

The third defendant, in his written statement, said that he received no consideration for executing the promissory note. Before its execution, it was represented to him that the plaintiff was about to advance Rs. 1,00,000 in cash to the first and second defendants, whereas no monies were in fact paid to them either at the time of, or subsequently to, the execution of the writing; but the writing was passed by the first and second defendants in consideration of a sum of less than one lakh of rupees, being due by them to the plaintiff upon an old account between them. Before the execution of the writing, the third defendant was assured on behalf of the plaintiff, that the plaintiff had with him, by way of security for the advance, jewellery of more than a lakh of rupees in value, which would be applicable to meet any claim made against the defendants under the writing; but the plaintiffs in violation of such assurance, and without the knowlege and consent of the third defendant, parted with the possession of the jewellery, and was unable to apply the same to meet his claim under the writing. The third defendent was induced to sign it in consequence of the said representation and assurance, and but for the same he would not have signed the writing; and he therefore submitted the writing was not binding upon him, and that the suit should as against him be dismissed with costs.

The following issues were raised:—1. Whether the third defendant received any consideration for executing the promissory note? 2. Whether, before executing the same, the plaintiff did not represent, or cause to be repretented to the third defendant, that a lakh of rupees was to be advanced to each of the first and second defendants? 3. Whether, before the execution of the promissary note, it was not represented to the third defendant, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the plaintiff held security valued at more than a lakh of rupees to cover the plaintiff's claim against the first and second defendants? 4. Whether the third defendant was not induced to sign the promissory note on the representations mentioned in the last two issues? 5. Whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover any, and what sum from the third defendant?

Mr. Macpherson contended that the "onus" of proving the issues lay on the plaintiff.

His Lordship: The "onus" lies on the third defendant.

The evidence of the third defendant and others taken on commission, was read. The third defendant in his evidence, repeated the statements made in his written statement. The plaintiff and his witnesses were examined in court. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for one lakh of rupees, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SUIT FOR MONIES ADVANCED.

OOMEDRAM MAYACHAND AND OTHERS VS. RAMCHANDRA MUNCHARAM DHAVARI.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 17,100 with interest and costs. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Framji, Moos, and Mehta, appeared for the plaintiffs, one of whom deposed to having advanced Rs. 11,000 to the defendant on the 9th July 1895, Rs. 5,100 on the 10th of the same month, and Rs. 1,000 on the 1st May 1896. The defendant had failed to repay the amount or any portion of it. The suit was brought at an early date, because the defendant had promised to return the money within two or three days. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

THE BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY VS. RUDOLF WILHELM EHLERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani for the plaintiffs, who carry on business at Ludwig, Germany, moved absolute a rule "nisi," granted on the 20th ult., requiring the defendant, who carries on business at Parsee Bazar Street, to show cause why he and his servants or agents should not be restrained from importing into India, or selling dyes in tins bearing labels on which the word "Tannin" was printed in imitation of the plaintiffs' labels, which were calculated to deceive purchasers of dyes sold by the defendant into the belief that they were purchasing the plaintiffs' dyes. As there was no appearance for the defendant, his Lordship, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Macpherson, made the rule absolute. Costs to be costs in the cause.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE continued popularity of the fortnightly recitals at St. Thomas' Cathedral was shown by the largeness of the congregation that assembled there yesterday evening. For a second time Surgeon-Captain Jennings gave the recital, and having gained a better acquaintance with the instrument than on the first occasion, the slight defects to which we then referred were no longer noticeable. The selections included an Andante from Marchant, Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord," a pleasing organ arrangement from Spohr's "Last Judgment," an Andante Pastorale from Brown, and the Bouree of Marchant. Interspersed with these selections were a number of other local and instrumental items. Foremost in the programme, and one of the foremost in order of merit, was McCausland's interpretation of Roeckel's "Arise He calleth thee," which was given with very good expression. Mr. Lawrence Atkinson, of Calcutta, who has a fine baritone voice, gave Mendelssohn's "Lord God of Abraham," and later Surgeon-Captain Wade-Brown gave "Leaning on Thee" in excellent style. The other extraneous item in the recital was Sergeant Green's euphonium solo, consisting of a selection from the "Stabat Mater." A collection was made at the close as usual on behalf of the organ fund. We understand that the next organ recital will be given by Mr. F Seymour Dove.

CARDINAL MANNING was, as is well-known, on friendly terms with many Dissenters, and among others with Mr. Hugh Price Hughes. Some reminiscences of the great Cardinal by that gentleman are given in this week's *Methodist Times.* "When," says Mr. Hughes, "the Lord Mayor summoned a few of us to the Mansion House during the coal strike, I happened to sit next to the Cardinal during the consultation, and the old man confided to me his views of various persons present and absent, both lay and clerical, with astonishing frankness and vigour. If some of those obsequious persons who used to bow to the ground before his eminence knew what he really thought of them, they would perhaps not bow quite so low. On that occasion, and on many others, his unrestrained private conversation proved him to be a genuine and intense democrat. He could look behind all the tinsel and show, and value genuine manhood even if it was dressed in the commonest fustian. How he used to laugh at the pomposities and the timidities of the conventional Anglican Episcopate!" On one occassion the Cardinal said to a friend of Mr. Hughes: "Of what denomination are you?" "I am a disciple," was the reply, "of the Carpenter of Nazareth." "Ah," replied the Cardinal, "we are both in the same Church." Summing up Cardinal Manning's relations which various philanthropic movements, Mr. Hughes says: "Cardinal Manning was keenly alive to the advantage which he derived from the patronage of the United Kingdom Alliance. On that platform he was brought into contact with the active forces of English Nonconformity and of English democracy. While his sympathies with the temperance movement were genuine and deep, and would have led him to adopt that course in any case, he fully appreciated the advantage which he derived as the foremost representative of Roman Catholicism in this country from the sympathy of temperance reformers and from the applause of thousands of Protestant Dissenters." Mr. Purcell himself might almost have written that sentence.

ISAACSTEIN: "I vos tired of life, Gif me some poison, and so I vil kill meinself." Chemist (jocularly): "All right. What do you want—arsenic or strychnine?" Isaacstein: "Vich vos der cheapest?"

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE KHATAO MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:

Your directors beg to submit to you their annual report and Audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account made up for the year ended 30th June 1896. The profit earned by the company during the year amounts to Rs 1,25,563-12-7. This amount, together with Rs 637-3-0, brought forward from last year's account makes the total sum of Rs 1,26,200-15-7 to the credit of the profit and loss account Out of the above amount an interim dividend at the rate of Rs 35 per share absorbing Rs 34,825 was paid for the half year ending 31st December 1895 and Rs 55,000 have been transferred to the machinery deterioration fund account leaving a balance of Rs 36,375-15-7. Your directions now recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs 35 per share be paid for the half year ended 30th June 1896. This payment will require Rs 34,825, and there will therefore be left a balance of Rs 1,550-15-7 to be carried to the next years account. Your directors beg to report that the machinery referred to in para 4 of the last years report has already been received and erected and that the same has now been working at your mill. They have also added one hydraulic press with pumps and 67 looms to the machinery of your mill. They have therefore transferred the sum of Rs. 1,75,000 from the credit of the machinery deterioration fund account to the credit of the machinery account, and thus reduced the value of the machinery of your mill. Your directors have now to inform you that the agents have been successful in obtaining a decree from the High Court in the matter of the firm of Parshotum Shamjee referred to in para. 6 of the last report and steps are being taken for the finally disposing of the property situate at Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar Road, Bombay. Your directors have to ask you to approve and confirm the appointment of Mr. Mulraj Khatau made by them to fill up a vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Mr. Goculdas Dewji in January last. Your directors beg to report that there were three cases of accident in the company's mill, in which it was deemed proper to afford relief out of the interest of the Dwarkadas Vassanjee Memorial Fund Account. Two of your directors, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Lakhmidas Khimji retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You shall have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share was declared for the half year ending 30th June 1896. The appointment of Mr. Mooraj Khataubhoy as a director, made by the board, was approved. Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Lukhmidas Khimjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Nowrojee Cowasjee Pocha and Ramdas Ludha were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents for their good and efficient management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY LD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Holi Chuckla, Mr. Cursondas Valabhdas, the chairman of the board of directors presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read the following director's report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors beg to submit audited accounts of the company for the year ended on 30th June 1896. It will appear that during the year under report your company made a profit of Rs. 37,965-4-4, a result which the directors believe will be considered satisfactory. The directors, beg to report that with the view of improving the earning capacity of your company they have decided to add to the machinery of your mill 7,672 mule spindles together with the necessary preparatory machinery and have placed the order with Messrs. Asa Lees & Co., Limited, of Oldham. The directors beg further to report that they have raised a loan of Rupees five lakhs on the first Mortgage debentures of your company bearing interest at 6 per cent. and redeemable after 5 years. Most of this money has been paid to the company and utilized towards repayment of the existing capital debt. It will further be employed towards the cost of the extension. Two of your directors, Messrs. Cursandas Vulubhdas and Lukhmidas Bhimji, retire from the Board by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You will also have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report together with the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account made up for the year ending the 30th June 1896, was unanimously adopted and passed. Messrs. Cursondas Valabhdas and Lukhmidas Bhimji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs Ramshunker Jeenabhoy and Ramdas Ludha were reappointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the Handicap for the "Pony Scurry," about ¼ mile (Event No 5):—

1—Mr F Talbot b-a-p Chessi, Scratch
2—Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Busreh, 5 yards.
3—Mr G McCausland's w-a-p Watchful William, 15 yards.
4—Mr W C Syme's ch a p Macassar, 15 yards.
5—Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Glossymoth, 20 yards.
6—Mr E Yeo's black w gd Blackbery, 25 yards.
7—Mr T de Montmorency's gr a p Tareffi, 25 yards.
8—Mr B J B Stephen's g-a-p Merbhani, 30 yards.
9—Mr V E Booth's b-a-p Tom Thumb, 40 yards.
10—Mr G Prier de Saone g-a-gal Slipshod, 45 yards,
Handicapper Mr F C Allen.

ROWING AT BANDORA.

THE following are the results of Tuesday's competitions:—

Single Sculls, 2nd Round.
Pollard beat Boulton.

Pollard led nearly all the way, and won by about a length.

Single Sculls, 3rd Round.
Walker beat Farewell.

Farewell went off the course, and allowed his opponent an easy win.

The Heats for to-day are:—

Fours.

Gymkhana A	vs.	H. M. S. Magdala.
Pali Hill	vs.	Cumballa Hill Stiff'uns.

Single Sculls, 2nd Round.

Beaumont	vs.	Economo.

DYNOMOS AND ACCUMLATORS.

A CUSTOMS Circular (No. XVI of 1896) issued yesterday, gives the reply of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, regarding duty on electric plant as follows:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4007-S.R., dated the 28th July 1896, referring for orders the question of the liability to import duty of dynamos and accumlators. 2. I am to say that, as observed by the Board of Revenue, the decision of the matter turns upon the question whether a dynamo can be classed as a prime-mover within the meaning of No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act. A dynamo is a machine for the generation of electricity, which is ordinarily set in motion by the application to it of a steam-engine, or other prime-mover; and it is therefore not a prime-mover itself. An accumulator is still more remote than the dynamo from the source of motion, and therefore is also excluded from the definition of prime-mover. I am accordingly to state that dynamos and accumulators do not come within the exemption accorded to prime-movers; and are chargeble with duty unless they form part of machinery intended for the special purposes mentioned in (a) to (p) under article 14."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the plain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CRICKET.

THE NEW YOUNG PATHARE PRABHU C. C. VS. NEW WADY C. C.

THE following match played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last:—

Following is the full score.

NEW WADY C. C.

1st Innings.

A K Naik, c and b Trelokekar	13
A S Vijaykar, self out, b S N Kirtikar	2
K V Kothare, b G S Trelokekar	12
A G Kothare, b S N Kirtikar	0
R P Vijaykar, c M V Navalkar, b Trelokekar	6
G R Desai, c M B Kothare, b V L Row	4
R V Navalkar, b G S Kirtikar	9
B S Talpade, c and b M B Trelokekar	0
M N Vijaykar, b Trelokekar	0
M M Navalkar, c and b Kirtikar	0
K S Vijaykar, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	44

2nd Innings.

R P Vijaykar, c and b Trelokekar	2
G R Desai, c M B Kothare, b Kirtikar	4
M N Vijaykar, c Trelokekar, b Kirtikar	1
All the rest did not bat	0
Extras	7
Total	14

THE NEW YOUNG PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

1st Innings.

S N Kirtikar, c K V Kothare, b R P Vijaykar	2
R P Jaykar, run out	0
D D Vijaykar, self out	6
M B Kothare, c M M Navalkar, b R P Vijaykar	0
N S Bramhanakar, c A S Vijaykar, R P Vijaykar	0
A V Navalkar, run out	14
G S Trelokekar, run out	2
M V Navalkar, c K S Vijaykar, b K V Kothare	0
V D Rane, run out	3
K R Bramhandkar, c and b A K Nayaker	3
W D Rane, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	34

2nd Innings.

S N Kirtikar, c A S Vijaykar, b R P Vijaykar	17
G S Trilokekar, c and b K V Kothare	6
D D Vijaykar, c K V Kothare, b A G Kothare	0
M B Kothare, c and b K V Kothare	5
M V Navalkar, c and b R P Vijaykar	3
R P Jaykar, not out	9
N S Bramhandkar, c and b R P Vijaykar	0
V D Rane	1
A V Navalkar W D Rane K R Bramhandkar	did not bat.
Extras	5
Total	46

THE PRABHU C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

THE following result of a match played between the above club and the Elphinstone High School Cricket Club, in your valuable journal:—

PRABHU C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
L V Ajinkya, b Goghawalla	3	not out	1
G K Vijayakar, b R Kanga	4	st Saheer, b D Kanga	4
L B Nayak, c R Kanga, b Goghawalla	0	b R Kanga	4
S S Kothare, c Paghadiwalla, b Goghawalla	30	run out	6
R V Agasker, b R Kanga	4	c Desai, b D Kanga	0
M M Talpade, b R Kanga	1	hit wicket, b Patel	0
K R Jayaker, b R Kanga	0	b Patel	6
		c R Kanga, b D Kanga	4
Q Yinayek, b R Kanga	0	run out	0
K G Jayaker, run out	2	b D Kanga	0
R D Rane, b Goghawalla	2	b Paghadiwalla	7
G A Jayaker, not out	3		
Extras	10	Extras	6
Total	61	Total	38

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Barucha, b Talpade	6	c G Jayaker, b Kothare	0
Saheer, b Kothare	0		
R Kanga, b Kothare	7	b Agasker	5
Paghadiwalla, c Talpade, b Kothare	9		
Goghawalla, b Vijayakar	0	run out	4
Desai, c Ajinkya, b Vijayakar	4		
Patel, b Vijayakar	6	b Kothare	11
D Kanga, c Ajinkya, b Kothare	0		
Dustoor, c G Jayaker, b Vijayakar	0	not out	10
Mehta, not out	4		
Kamodia, b Kothare	0		
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	39	Total	33

On Thursday next a match will be played at Santa Cruz Ground, Bandora, between the Eleven of the Phoenix Club, and the Girgaum Cricket Club, at 2 p.m., sharp. The following will represent the Phoenix: J Mody; Dmonte, J; Corea, J T; Dias M; Karanja; Amo; Banglai; Kekoo Patil; D'Souza, P. Dias Sly; Matmaj, and captained by Mr. Jehangir Mody.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	86	92	85	38	91	91	85	49
Tuesday, Sept. 8	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	59
Total	86	92	85	38	91	91	86	8
Total fall to Sept. 8, 1895	69	69	59	11	59	53	59	3
Total fall to Sept. 8, 1894	77	37	63	15	63	94	54	72

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	276	29
September 7	0	0
Total	276	29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Agra, Karachi and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north, and higest at and about Bombay, Malegaon, Goa, Belgaum, Mangalore and Bangalore. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Ajmere, and 16 at Allahabad, Veraval and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Agra and Allahabad, and the minimum 4° in excess at Lahore and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Sirsa and Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Central India and at Veraval, Surat, Malegaon, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Surat, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo, and a few drops at trichinopoly and Veraval. The general weather conditions are unfavourable for rain, but there may be a few local scattered showers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in Mysore and Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th September, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·805
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·6
Dew Point		74·9
Relative humidity of Air		·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·8
General Directions of wind *		WNW, ESE, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	155
Fall of Rain		0·59
Total fall during month		0·59
" " year		86·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Sept.		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

TUESDAY'S observations:—The barometer has risen slightly everywhere and the barometric conditions are unchanged. Pressure is still considerably higher than usual over the central parts of India. The winds are very variable on the west, coast, and are southerly to south-easterly over Burma, Assam and east and north Bengal, but elsewhere, the directions remain westerly at the head of the Bay. The force of wind is about normal, and at Bombay, the force is rising a little. The mean temperature is lower than usual over east of the Peninsula and over the Central Provinces and north Bombay, but is excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum reported is a hundred-and-four degrees in Montgomery. A few scattered showers have been received over the Peninsula, and more general showers over Burma, east and north Bengal and Cachar. In the former area the heaviest falls are two inches in Madura and one inch in Khammamet. In the latter area one and a-half inch in Narayangunje, and about one inch in Akyab and Silchar.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imperialist, 2177 tons, Captain C Wakeford, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1493 tons, Captain L Mencine, sailed yesterday for Hong Kong, with a general cargo, and Mrs Nuthoobhai and seven deck passengers.

THE B I N S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (5th September) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 328 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

RED SEA.

Floating Wreck in the direct track of Vessels.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, dated 25th instant, that the Master of s s Malacca reports having passed on 18th August 1896, at 3 p. m. a large native craft, bottom up, in the direct track of vessels in the Red Sea. Approximate position:—Latitude 16° 53' 00" N; Longitude 40° 31' 00" E.

CEYLON—SOUTH-WEST COAST.

Gindura Rock Buoy adrift.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Master Attendant, Point De Galle, dated 28th instant, that the buoy marking the Gindura Rock off the south-west Coast of Ceylon is adrift. Mariners rounding the south-west Coast of Ceylon are cautioned accordingly.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clio	1779	Johnson	Hull		F M & Co
B	Imperiatist	2177	Wakeford	Calcutta	9-9	F M & Co
D	Merrit	449	Gillmore	Natal		D Abdoola
E	Moshtari	1119	Clark	R S Ports	13-9	B & P S N Co
H	Tennaserim	1680	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Bahaduri	829	Fairweather			Shephered & Co
K	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	C Drummond	1872	Crockatt	Marseilles	10-9	F Muir & Co
O	Osborne	2033	Rettie	Japan	12-9	Tata & Co
P	Canara	1466	Medcalf	Zanzibar	11-9	M M & Co
Q	Ras Rowa	1830	Deason			W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	2-9	Shephered & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	17-9	W & A Graham & Co
3	V Florio	1832	Montana	Genoa	17-9	T Crocco
4	Bisagno	1417	Mancini	China	8-9	F Crocco
6	Mirzapore	2169	London	China	16-9	P & O S N Co
8	Nurani	2870	Carson	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
12	Rufford Hall	2575	Brown	Kurrachee	11-9	E Bates

HARBOUR WALL.

Kapurthala	671	Robertson	Kurrachee	8-9	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	1015	Shepherd & Co
Grosvenor	533	H S Sidick

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Sept 5.
	Henry Bolckow (s).	Jourdain	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Bisagno (s)	Mincini	Hongkong.

The steamer Imperialist Captain Wakeford, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Imperialist s—63 barrels chemicals, Esmailjee Allybhoy.
Nubia s—16 cases chemicals, Manockjee Petit and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malacca s—30 cases whisky, 88 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Edendale s—60 bales paper, F Fischer and Co.
Peninsular s—33 cases medicine, V Bhicca and Co; 6 cases medicine M Amersey and Co; 15 cases wine, 90 cases ale, and 25 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 50 cases gin, Eduljee Bezonjee; 11 bales paper, Moosajee Tyabjee; 26 bales writing paper, and 18 bales printing paper, John Dickinson and Co; 1 case perfumed spirit, Phillips and Co; 161 cases whisky, and 60 cases port sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhandara s—24 cases writing paper, K Abdool Hoosein.

FROM HULL.

Horatio s—120 drums chemicals, M F Madon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hocheimer s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia s—299 casks cylinder oil, 358 casks engine, and machinery oil, and 657 casks axile oil, Vacuum Oil Co.

FROM GENOA.

V Florio s—6 casks claret, C Colonello.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—525 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 70 bales wool, Doongersey Nagjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—2,000 cwt mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—3½ cwt ivory, E Passaya and Co; 8½ cwt ivory, Goolam Hoosen Ludhabhoy Ebram.
Peninsular s—125 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 7 cases indigo, Forbes Forbes and Co; 40 cwt deer horns, J M Rehimtoola; 2,000 cwt mussoor and 250 cwt methyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 60 cwt coir yarn, L Nursey; 21 cwt benjamin, 4½ cwt gum storax and 17 cwt mother-of-pearl shell, M Laljee; 11 bales hides, R Dhunjee and Co; 150 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Drummond s—2,001 cwt rapeseed and 2,001 cwt linsed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clio s—92 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 50 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Drummond s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 209 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
V Florio s—2,001 cwt linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—12,000 cwt castor seed and 3,999 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Osborne s—78 cwt cloves, K Hemani and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 cases gold stone and 3 cases Brocken glass, S D Karrumjia.
Bisagno s—5 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 87 cwts raisin, and 41 cwt jardaloo, Quan Lun Eaoo.
Mirzapore s—300 bales twist, A C A Tayab; 300 bales twist, N Vulubbdas; 498 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 98 bales twist, E Noordin.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Bisagno s—15 bales twist, and 64 bales piece goods, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Osborne s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Armer, Vety-Lt, Bo, A V D, off leave, to Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Lang, Lt, Bo, attached 14th Bo I, off leave, to Deesa.
Butler, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th September, 1896.

1. Leave of absence for two months from the 6th instant has been granted to Corpl J J Flynn.

2. The Head-quarter Office will be closed on Thursday next.

3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Headquarters at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday next.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A concert will be given in the Town Hall on Friday the 11th instant at 9-15 p.m. Tickets will be issued to members of the Corps admitting themselves and one lady on application to Messrs. Rose and Co. free. Other tickets Re. 1 each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th September, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No. 3954 Vol. R. P. Sharman,

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sulliman's Buildings Grant Road-Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.

Members Re. 1: Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.

Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JUST UNPACKED, a very large consignment of Ladies' Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes of latest fashions and style, to suit customers of all classes. Early inspection solicited.—HASSUNALLY, MOOLLA, HAKIMJI and Bros., Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES. Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD; 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PILES CURED permanently in three days by an American Specific. Instant relief. No burning. Price Rs. 2.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalkadevi, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors. Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a LADY'S MAID, European preferred. Apply "No. 5," care of this Office.

RECEIVED, MUSICAL FRUIT PLATES and Dishes of all kinds, with case complete, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. The Hotel is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos. First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents.

TRY PEARSE & CO.'S ICES! Real CREAM ICES! Under thorough supervision of our New French Assistant. As. 4 per plate. Wafers free. Once tasted will always be asked for. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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MESSRS. HIG HAM and Co., Madras.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
TOMMY EMPSON
Will give one more Entirely New
ALHAMBRA
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
In aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
NURSING FUND.
Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL'S & Co.,
Medows Street.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE,
Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras
AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicina, purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................................Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London yesterday at 112 5-8 *ex-div.*, and 120, respectively. About £200,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for South America. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up 1-8 per cent., say to 1 3-8; that on short London Bills remaining at 1 1-8 per cent. 3½ per cent Rupee Securities were unchanged at £64 1-8. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 30 5-8d. per oz., no fresh quotation having come from New York, that market having been closed yesterday. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Bills in Calcutta, at 1s. 2 7-32d. which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills placed last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £55½ per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened to-day with the Goat Skin Sale, skins of prime quality showing a hardening tendency. The number of Goat Skins put forward at these sales is 1,440, and of Sheep Skins 1,170,000.

An advance of 3-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 25-32d. per lb.; and arrivals were 7-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 17-32d. for September deliveries, and 4 31-64d. for January-February. In Surats no change is reported. The market closed firmer; Surats firmer; and Arrivals firm; the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

We have no fresh quotations for Cotton from New York to-day, that market having been closed yesterday.

Our local Cotton market remains steady in tone and without change in prices; but again to-day only a small business has been reported. The Mills have taken from stock 775 bales, made up of 275 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 175 per candy; 200 Morvi, at Rs. 199; and 100 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 206; Mowa, at Rs. 198 and Khangaum, at Rs. 186½; exporters having bought only 50 bales each of Dhamergaum, at Rs. 195; and Pachora, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT remains firm in tone, but without any increase in the volume of business passing for shippers' account, while prices are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	4 12 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	4 11 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 12 6	"
Red Delhi................	4 10 0	"
Hard Yellow	4 9 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4 10 0	"
Hard Red.................	4 1 0	"

SEEDS are steady with a moderate enquiry only from exporters; but with the exception of a decline of half-an-anna in *Linseed*, prices are unchanged, and we quote this evening as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-8-6 to 6-10-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-10-0 to 7-13-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-5-0 to 7-6-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-10-0 to 6-14-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 43-0-0 to 44-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0 to 41-0-0	"

The receipts of Produce on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,531	bales.
Wheat	8,711	cwts.
Linseed....................	5,259	"
Rapeseed	6,462	"
Poppyseed	683	"
Groundnuts	2,624	"
Castorseed	3,536	"
Rice	2,894	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, with no fresh business worth mentioning to report.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2-5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2-9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been scarcely any business passing either way to-day, and the market continues in a very dull state, though we close steadier, at opening rates say:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted this morning at 108 13-16 for 3½ per Cents, for cash, and 108-5-8 for the settlement at the end of the month, and beyond a temporary advance of 1-16th in the rate for Money, there has been no change, the market closing at opening prices; with Threes at 103½.

SHARES.—This market remains in a very quiet state, the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 each, in Jubilee and Queen Mill shares; of Rs. 5, at Colaba Land Mills. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah, are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue; and Rs. 20 in the second; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 3; and Badham Pile, Rs. 2; Tapti Valley Ry., Rs. 1½.

We understand that the final call of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company will be made in December. Interest at 4 per cent. on the previous calls will be paid at the close of this half year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols..........................	112 5-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes..........................	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Papar	64 1-8
Bar Silver	30 5-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North of America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 8.

The steamer Mszazon, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 8.

The steamer Hydaspes, arrived here this morning.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 22nd August, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ..	Rs. 1,60,099	Rs. 2,51,081	Rs. 4,813	Rs. 4,15,993
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles..	...	...	...	3,34,26

Increase ....Rs. 81,725

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 22nd August 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,515	29,248	4,267	...	324	...
Goods	47,763	33,823	13,935	...	73,602	...
Other earnings	2,416	3,521	...	1,105	...	4,850
Total for week	83,694	66,597	17,097	...	...	...
Aggregate....	578,211	5,09,135	...	...	69,076	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWIE—September 3, at 39, Park Road, Barrackpur, the wife of Ernest Hardwicke Cowie, Solicitor, Calcutta, of a son.

DAVEY—August 28, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Capt Davey—18th Hussars, of a son.

DRACOTT—August 19, at Goona, C I, the wife of C Hammond Dracott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROLLAND—CATANIA—August 27, at Meerut, by the Revd L Klugh, Chaplain, George Murray Rolland, Adjutant, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, only son of the late Major Patrick Rolland, R A, to Effie Lilian, widow of the late G F McLeod Catania, Esq, and eldest daughter of the late G W L Stanyon, Esq.

DEATHS.

FRIZONI—August 15, at Plain View, Naini Tal, after a protracted illness, ending with cholera, Enrico Floriano, the dearly beloved youngest son of B L and Mr Frizoni, of Hazari Bagh (Bengal), aged 13 years 7 months and 27 days.

LENNOX—August 30, at Lahore, J Napier Lennox, late Agricultural Superintendent of Clarkabad, Punjab, aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896.

THE telegrams which we publish this morning, state that the Russian papers dwell with satisfaction on the Czar's visit to Germany. That is true enough so far as it goes. But we must receive with a certain amount of reserve the opinion of the Muscovite press that the Imperial meeting at Breslau is a pledge of durable peace in Europe, "which will enable the Continental Powers to thwart British designs in the Far East." For the moment it is not the question of the Far, but of the Near East that seems likely to trouble the peace of Europe. No new developments are contemplated in the North Pacific; the problem now is, what will be the attitude of Germany towards Russian policy in the Levant. If Germany support that policy, which has yet to be disclosed, legitimate curiosity will anxiously inquire what its end and aim may be. Prince Lobanoff's leading principle was "respect for the sanctity of treaties," which in this case would mean the determination of Russia to preserve the *status quo* in Turkey while manipulating the necessities, the fears, and the gratitude of the Sultan in the interests of her self-constituted guardian and protector. The grand eloquent speech of the Kaisar after the departure of the Tsar is apparently designed to conceal the real nature of the understanding arrived at with regard to the Eastern Question. The announcement from German lips that the Russian autocrat desires to employ his troops in the service of civilisation is ominous and perturbing. Every friend of peace will hold his breath on hearing that Tzar and Kaisar "are working in complete accord to unite the peoples of Europe on the ground of common interest, and for the protection of most sacred possessions." Does this "complete accord" mean that Germany will throw over her allies, and henceforth keep step with Russia and France? Or that the Dual Alliance will work hand-in-hand, not only with Germany, but with the Triple Alliance for common interests? What are those common interests, and where do they exist?

WE have it on the highest authority that the aspect of the world at large is one of unbroken and unquestionable peace. Could anything be more satisfactory? It is true that the same authority tells us in the same breath that the Governments of Europe are beset by feelings of uneasiness because of a great gangrene at one extremity of it, which threatens the health and the security of the whole. That gangrene, the distinguished speaker—representing the might and majesty of one of the Great Powers—distinctly declares that it is not his intention to attempt to cut out. All that he can say is, that it is to be hoped that the other Powers may see some way of abating the danger; so long as it exists the atmosphere of Europe will be disturbed, and Great Britain may be called to go to the front and take part in the perils of dealing with it. In which case, of course, the peace of the world would no longer be as unbroken and as unquestionable as at present it appears to be. From this deliverence of Lord Salisbury at Dover, on the 15th August, the public are justified in believing in two apparently contradictory propositions—that peace is not only unbroken, but unquestionable; and that at any moment we may hear the trumpet-call to take our place in the forefront of a conflict comparable to those great struggles in which "our ancestors covered themselves with glory, and made England what she is." In the same passage it is pretty plainly intimated that the call-to-arms may be heard even before our preparations are complete, but that even if they be not adequate, the high spirit and the manly feeling of the country "will defend England at any risk against any danger." All which is no doubt highly reassuring, if somewhat ambiguous. It is difficult for a plain man to understand that at a time when peace is "unquestionable," Eng- may have to fight *pro aris et focis* before her preparations are adequate, and have to depend in the valour and devotion of her sons to save her from danger "at any risk." But when a Prime Minister, who is also Foreign Minister, tells us that things are such that they can only be described by self-contradictory phrases, each as enigmatical as the other, we can only listen with respectful attention and hope for the best.

SINCE Lord Salisbury spoke many things have happened which may be taken to justify both the roseate and the lurid touches laid on with impartial brush when delineating the salient features of the international situation. The Porte has notified the Powers that on a given date twenty-eight Greek officers in uniform landed with three canon, seven hundred thousand cartridges, and two thousand rifles on the Cretan coast, and asked to be informed of the views of the Embassies thereon. A couple of score well-dressed Armenians, accompanied by hamals carrying bombs, seized the Ottoman Bank in one of the most prominent situations in Constantinople, and held it against all comers with revolvers and explosives until Sir Edgar Vincent, the manager of the Bank, gave them a safe conduct and sent them away on a cruise to Marseilles in his yacht. The inoffensive Armenian employes in the city paid the penalty by being set upon and massacred wholesale by the Mussulman population, the Turkish soldiers looking on, preserving a strict neutrality. The Ambassadors refused to illuminate in honour of the Sultan's birthday, and accused his Majesty's Government of having organised the massacre. Whether they also accused the Porte of organising the band that seized the Bank "as a protest against the abandonment by the Powers of the Armenian cause" does not appear, but nothing need surprise us in these days. The Turkish Government having accepted the proposals of the Powers for the reform of the administration of Crete, the Cretan Assembly has withdrawn its refusal to accept them. Whereupon we learn that the French have sent a strong squadron to the Levant, where a large British squadron has been in evidence for some time past. The Porte replies to the joint representations of the Powers respecting the massacres in Constantinople ignoring the accusation that the slaughter was prearranged by the police, and asserting that the disturbances were due to the Armenians. Meanwhile the Czar has met the Emperor William and Prince Hohenlohe at Breslau evidently on business. The Tzar—bereft of his two most eminent ministers in one short week—has been closeted with the German Chancellor for an hour. It is the unconcealed desire of the Emperor William to be agreeable to Russia, his most formidable neighbour. There can be little doubt that the policy laid down by the late Prince Lobanoff and discussed by him with the German Ambassador and the Austria Hungarian Prime Minister a few days before his death, will be favourably entertained by the Government of Berlin.

THE report of Colonel Barr on the political administration of the Central India Agency for the year ending March 31st last, merits somewhat more detailed notice than we were able to give on the arrival of the blue-book the other day. As already stated, Colonel Barr writes in congratulatory terms of the continuous improvement of the administration in these States. The old order is, he tells us, passing away, giving place to the new, and progress is most marked in the larger States. This remark is the more noteworthy in view of the hysterical criticism which was passed only a few months ago in the columns of a contemporary, on the administration of one of the most important principalities in the Agency—Indore. It naturally leads the reader to turn to the remarks made by Colonel Barr on the State wherein the Residency is situated, and with which he is, therefore, in closest touch. The references to Indore begin with an intimation of the resignation of the Dewanship by Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, last January, and the appointment of Rai Manakchand as his successor. This Minister has, says the report, "by his ability and careful attention to all matters brought to his notice, been able to effect considerable improvements in the disposal of the various matters which have been pending for some time. Colonel Barr further tells us that the administration has on the whole made fair progress, and the formation of a Durbar Council to dispose of important cases has proved of much benefit. A new survey and revenue settlement is in progress; improvement has been made in the mofussil police; and dacoities have decreased. The settling down of the Moghias, to whom more liberal grants of land have been made, is amongst the other cheering features of the year's administration. As we have on more than one occasion drawn attention to the progress made in Indore, this official confirmation of the facts chronicled will not surprise our readers. But it contrasts very oddly with the allegations of grave misrule and the suggestion of a contemplated curtailment of the powers of the Maharaja Holkar, made just about the time when Colonel Barr was engaged in writing this very report. The decoration bestowed upon an able European official in Indore was actually criticised, not from any personal failings on the part of the recipient, but on the ground that it might lead people to conclude that the action of the Government of India was "a condonation of the Maharajah's shortcomings." Colonel Barr's report enables the public to judge of the value of those imputations, while it will give reason for rejection to those disloyal subjects who for personal ends have sought to bring discredit on their Ruler.

Necessity is often the mother of crime as well of invention, but Colonel Barr is able to report that in spite of threatened distress dacoity has decreased in all parts of Central India. Happily the threatened distress has since been relieved by a more than average monsoon rainfall—a deliverance which Colonel Barr points to as of immense importance. "Should the country be blessed with a sufficient and timely rainfall," he wrote at the end of May last, "all will be well, and thousands of the poorest people who live entirely by the cultivation of the soil, will find work and food in the preparations for the next harvest. A failure of rain would involve in the States where distress already exists, a calamity which would strain all resources to their utmost limits." The country will fortunately be less dependent on the vicissitudes of seasons when the projects of railway extension now in view have been carried to a successful issue. The eleven hundred miles of railway within the limits of the Agency are being added to yearly, and the Chiefs are showing a warm personal interest in the work. The Maharajah Sindhia, for instance, has not only contributed towards the construction of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway; he will own that portion of the Ujjain-Rutlam line which passess through his Malwa province. He has further agreed to provide funds for the extension of the Bina-Guna Railway towards Kotah to the limits of his territory, or even beyond them, if money is required. It is but natural that the growth of the iron road should correspond with advance towards the goal of a unified currency. In the Bhopawar and Malwa agencies rules have been promulgated for the acceptance of the British rupee as legal tender, and it is already superseding the local coin. This has long been the case in the Baghelkhand Agency, but in the neighbouring Bhandlekhand districts conflicting interests, and the number and variety of local coins still in use, will greatly delay the adoption of British currency. Colonel Barr considers that the general success of the measure cannot be expected, until the large States, not only of Central India, but also of Rajputana, agree to close their mints, and to adopt a general scheme for the unification of their currencies. Meanwhile, steady progress is being made in those States which have not the right to mint. Wherever the British currency has been adopted in lieu of one of the local issues the benefits of the change are admitted, and every State added to the list increases the popularity of the measure.

In regard to education, Colonel Barr reports that fair all round progress has been made. But he laments the disinclination often noticed in the Chiefs to send their sons to the College at Indore, where they would receive a sound education, and due attention is paid to physical exercise. The attendance at College is almost exclusively from the agencies where the political officers have most control—Malwa and Bhopawar. The enrolment of a Chief's son, during the lifetime of his father, is almost unknown. The result is that many of the lads commence college life far too late to lay the groundwork of a substantial education which in after years would be so valuable to themselves and to those committed to their charge. This is the more remarkable since the boys do not find the life irksome or unpleasant. After their home-sickness is over they enjoy the life thoroughly and enter with enthusiasm into the recreation provided for them. Mr. Gunion, in the chapter on education, does not say whether the royal youths enter with equal zest into their studies. The chapter in question relates what is being done for the advance of secondary education, but says nothing in regard to primary instruction—a matter on which the detailed reports of the political agents appear to be equally reticent. Turning to the chapter on that great sheet anchor of Malwa trade, opium, we find there was a considerable falling off in exports. This is attributed partly to the limited stock of old opium in Malwa, and partly to the depression of trade with China—a depression with which the heavy pass-dues levied by Government has a great deal to do. A good indication of the progress of the States is afforded by the Post Office returns, which show that the deliveries by the letter-mail have advanced from 11,402,000 to 12,134,000, an increase of 6·4 per cent., while the parcel-mail has gone up by 24·3 per cent. A noteworthy feature of the report is the record of progress in Gwalior, as a result of the extended tour of the Maharaja Sindhia throughout his territories in company with the Resident. The changes that have been introduced include a re-arrangement of districts, with a view to obtain more effective control, a revision of the revenue establishment and of the pay of district officials, and the formation of a Board of Revenue to control that important department. Another reform has been initiated that will be looked upon with some suspicion by the owners of the "ancient animal," to which Mr. Nugent referred in his speech at the Legislative Council, and by those who think with them in regard to the necessity for a separation of executive and magisterial duties. Colonel Barr includes in the list of changes "of considerable benefit to the administration of Gwalior" the amalgamation of the executive with the administrative authority hitherto held separately in the persons of the head District officials who are now directly responsible for the conduct of the revenue, magisterial, and police work of their districts. What will Mr. Manmohun Ghose say to this?

IN referring the other day to the notification of the conversion of the Loans of 1853-54 and 1893-94 to the three per cent. Loan of 1896-97, we alluded to the doubts expressed by many capable men of business in the city as to whether the converted notes will be subject to the same guarantee as the rest of the three per cent. Loan. We are now officially authorised to set these doubts at rest, as the Accountant-General informs us that "the terms of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 include the condition that the notes will not be discharged before December 31st, 1916. All notes transferred to that Loan under the recent notification of the 4th September, necessarily participate in this condition, as the notes issued in conversion must be in the form attached to the notification of June 22nd last." This intimation is satisfactory, but we adhere to the opinion that the guarantee of the Loan should have been expressly stated in the notification.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 2 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Brigade Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Arnott, M.D.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Underwriters' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort in the chair. The annual report was unanimously adopted. The financial condition of the Association being satisfactory, it was resolved to reduce the annual fee from Rs. 80 to Rs. 60. A new Committee was appointed with Mr. H. F. Wagstaff as chairman.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANEER, accompanied by Colonel H. A. Vincent, Political Agent, Mr. B. Egerton, Maharaja Bharonsingh and Thakore Udeysing arrived in Bombay from his capital yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train and alighted at the Marine Lines station. The Maharaja and his party are at present staying in the Apollo Hotel, where they will remain for about a week.

YESTERDAY Sir Comer Petheram, KT., Chief Justice of Bengal, bade a final adieu to India, carrying away with him the heartiest of good wishes of a large body of the community of Bengal for prolonged activity, health and usefulness.

FROM what I hear of orders for ladies' bicycles to be brought out from England and America within the next two months, writes a contemporary's Bengal correspondent, ladies on wheels will be the feature of Calcutta in the coming cold season.

THE Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ended 29th August, 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 87,500, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,14,000. Other earnings (estimated) Rs. 10,500, making altogether Rs. 2,12,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 252-6-1. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,14,563-0-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 255-6-11.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA, who is on a visit to the Southern Presidency as the guest of H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram, has seized the opportunity of paying a flying visit to Pondicherry, a town in the South, noted as a model of cleanliness and sanitary perfection.

THE Chinese Government have accepted Sir N. O'Conor's suggestion regarding the proposal to increase the tariff on Indian opium into China unconditionally, and the old tariff, regulated by the Mekong convention, remains for the present unaltered.

ACCORDING to the Good Templars' organ, the *Watchword*, there is at present in one of the Church Army homes an educated member of the medical profession, who, three years ago, was in possession of £12,000 and a good practice. To-day— throgh drink—he is wood-chopping and bundling for his living. In this connexion it is interesting to note the result of an experiment which has just been made by the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, with the object of ascertaining the number of really destitute men who applied to him for assistance. Sixty of these men were got together, all professing to be entirely destitute and sorely in need of help, and upon a careful investigation of each case he found that all were able to find money for beer, and that what they wanted was pecuniary help and not work.

AT Trieste three experienced divers, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, are just now engaged upon a highly interesting task. In 1811 a terrible explosion took place in the harbour there, the causes of which have never been explained. Much loss of life and property was caused, and the Danae, a French frigate, was sunk. The divers soon ascertained the position of the hull, but all efforts to raise it have since been vain. The vessel contains £120,000 in gold, and the valuable jewels of a French Princess. The French Government, moreover, have offered a high price for any guns which may be recovered. The divers now at work have succeeded in laying bare a part of the ship's skeleton, and they hope to raise it with a crane. They have up to the present recovered various iron fittings and eighteen connon-balls, besides some smaller objects.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE OBJECTS OF THE TSAR. AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.

The Emperor William, speaking at a banquet at Goerlitz after the departure of the Tsar, said that the Tsar desires only to employ his troops in the service of civilization and for the protection of peace, and the Emperor added, he and I are working in complete accord to unite the peoples of Europe on the ground of common interests and for the protection of most sacred possessions.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TSAR.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Tsar and Tsaritza, after witnessing a splendid review of troops at Goerlitz, have started for Kiel.

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The Russian papers dwell upon the Tsar's visit to Germany, and regard it as a pledge of durable peace in Europe, which will enable the Continental Powers to thwart British designs in the Far East.

THE RAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sir John Willoughby, the Hon. H. F. White, and the Hon. R. White have been retired from the Army with the ordinary privileges of retirement.

Dr. Jameson's other officers will be permitted to return to their regiments.

Sept. 7.

LI HUNG CHANG IN CANADA.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Toronto, *en route* for Vancouver, where he embarks for China.

CAPTURE OF THE MASHONA LEADER.

Makoni, the leader of the Mashonaland rebellion, has been captured, and the Matabele in the Matoppo Hills are beginning to return to their former kraals.

THE RACE FOR THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The race for the sculling championship of the World was rowed, to-day, from Putney to Mortlake between Stanbury of Australia and Gandour of America; the prize in addition to the championship being £500.

The race for the first mile was a ding dong one, after which Gandour led and won by three hundred yards.

Stanbury claimed a foul, which was disallowed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 28th ult., left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., this morning.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The object of the Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment Bill is to empower the Local Governments to appoint veterinary practitioners to be both inspector and practitioner for all purposes.

The list of the business as telegraphed yesterday will be carried out *in extenso.*

THE THREE PER CENT. LOAN.

The full four hundred lakhs have been received payable in three instalments to the Government of India in connection with the Loan Notification published in July.

THE REPORTED DISTURBANCES AT CUTTACK.

No official confirmation of the reported disturbances at Cuttack has been received.

THEFT OF RIFLES.

A number of rifles have been stolen from the Chitral Fort by Chitrali raiders.

THE MALER KOTLA SAPPERS.

Nawab Loharu has been complimented by the Government of India for the wonderful progress made by the Maler Kotla Sappers, formed in 1894 under the Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Beatson and Captain Elles have been appointed Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to General Sanford.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Bishop of Calcutta proceeds on a visitation tour on the 22rd instant to Naini Tal, Cawnpore, Saugor, Bhopal, Pachmarhi, Sohagpore, Harda, Khandwa, Mhow, and Poona, where his Lordship will halt three days, and consult with the Bishop of Bombay over certain church matters connected with his diocese. From here the Metropolitan goes direct to Madras by rail to attend the consecration of the Bishop-elect of Tinnevelly, which ceremony takes place at St. George's Cathedral on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude. The Bishop will then return to Calcutta by sea, sailing by the first available steamer after the 28th of October.

ADDRESS TO THE RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

A very pleasing ceremony took place at the High Court, this afternoon, when members of the Vakils' Association and those of the Attorneys' Association presented farewell addrresses to Sir Comer Petheram, ths retiring Chief Justice. The ceremony took place in the Chief Justice's court-room, which was crowded with vakils, attorneys, and some members of the Bar. All the judges of the High Court were also present.

On the Chief Justice and the other judges taking their seats, Babu Hemchunder Bonnerjee, Senior Government Pleader, in an appropaiate speech, referred to the general regret felt among them at the retirement of Sir Comer Petheram, and proceeded to read an address, which was subsequently presented to the Chief Justice in a handsome silver casket. Mr. Ruther then read and presented the attorneys' address.

His Lordship replied in an eloquent speech, in which he said that during his ten years of office not a single cloud had arisen between himself and any member of the profession.

THE DECLINE IN EASTERN FREIGHTS.

RANGOON, Sept. 8.

The local papers publish correspondence bearing on the heavy fall in Indian freights in recent years.

Captain Radcliff, secretary of the Burma Rifle Association, wrote to Messrs. Bibby Brothers asking them to offer, as a prize at the annual rifle meeting, a free passage to and from England by a Bibby Line. In his reply Mr. Arthur Bibby regrets he cannot at present see his way to do so. He says that "whenever freights resume anything like normal conditions I will not forget your suggestion, but at the moment I am sorry I do not see my way to recommending my family, who are the sole proprietors of the line, to add to the losses we are now sustaining. Only four or five years ago the freight on your staple article of export rice was considered cheap at 35 shillings a ton, whereas to-day it has fallen to neighbourhood of ten shillings, which barely covers the cost of putting it on and off steamers and canal dues."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

As the Presidential election looms nearer, the crisis in the United States is becoming acute, and extraordinary steps have become necessary to protect the Treasury gold reserve and to safeguard the position of bankers. The calls upon bankers for money are exceedingly large, and as their reserves had fallen on Saturday to within a little of the legal minimum, and have now probably fallen to the legal minimum, or perhaps below it, measures have to be taken to replenish their cash resources. At a meeting held yesterday in New York bankers decided to borrow money in London, and to ship gold amounting, it is said, to £3,000,000 or £4,000,000. Arrangements are stated to have already been made to take £4,00,000 in gold from London this week. While these measures are reassuring, inasmuch as they will enable bankers to avoid, for a time, the necessity of celling in loans wholesale, they really indicate a most serious position. Advices from the United States report a general desire to hoard gold, and that the banks throughout the country are placing every possible impediment in the way of such hoarding. But the Treasury and bankers will not for any length of time be able to prevent the public from hoarding gold, and consequentlh it is necessary to obtain gold without delay to meet the demand. In the middle of July the Treasury gold reserve had fallen to under 87,000,000dols. The American bankers supplied about 27,000,000dols. of gold to the Treasury, but in spite of this the reserve is now at only 104,000,000dols., a loss of about 10,000,000dols. in a month, in spite of the efforts to prevent withdrawals. The steps taken indicate the determination of bankers to their utmost to do maintain the Treasury reserve until the elections. Already a very large amount of finance paper has been placed in London, and to pay for the gold it is now proposed to ship, further large borrowings will have to be effected. It is possible that bonds by important undertakings may be offered for subscription in London, and should they be taken by the public, which, under existing circumstances is doubtful, a portion of the gold may be obtained; but the greater part of the gold to be borrowed here will have to be repaid in two or three months, and unless exports of United States produce are abnormally large, while imports of European goods are extremely small, the gold it is now proposed to send will return. The United States appears to be nearer a silver basis than it has ever been before. New York bankers are, however, doing their utmost to stave off the apparently inevitable. Will they be successful?

The large offerings of American silver continue, and the price has further fallen in London to 30 5-16d., while the quotation in New York has declined to 65½c. The continued fall is due to the increased difficulty of speculators in the United States to carry the silver they purchased a month or two ago with borrowed money. With Loans being constantly called in by bankers, speculators have no option but to sell their silver. The fall is assentuated by the scarcity of buyers. India has bought freely, but other buyers are practically out of the market. The quantity of silver lying unused in the Banks in China is large, and as trade has received a set-back in both China and Japan owing to the smallness of the purchases of silk by America and also by Europe, there is much less demand than usual for silver coins for trade purposes. What people are now anxious to know is the amount of silver still carried by speculators in the United States, but upon this point there is no definite information obtainable. The purchases in the three or four months to the middle of July must, however, have been very large, and a large quantity probably still remains unmarketed. The price is now getting down to a figure which may induce more active speculation both in London and in India.

As was only to be expected the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong and Shanghai have been consulted in regard to the proposal of Li Hung Chang to increase the Customs tariff on imports from 5 to 8 per cent. *ad valorem.* Both Chambers have reported to the British Minister in Pekin that such an increase would not be detrimental to foreign trade, provided that all inland transit dues were abolished, and that ample and unquestionable guarantees were given that such abolition would be honestly carried out in the interior. It is not doubted here that such a bargain would be an excellent one for foreign trade, but the Chinese may view the matter in a different light. At present, by the transit-pass system, any goods paying the import duty and half the transit duty in addition are entitled to a pass by which they can be carried to a specified place in the interenor free from all inlend dues. In other words, a duty of 7½ per cent. will carry them to their destination. Now, if the proposal of the Chambers is carried out the Chinese revenue will obtain on these goods only 8 in place of 7½ per cent. and addition which will scarcely satisfy the Chinese. It is true that the 8 per cent. will also be payable on goods landed, sold, and consumed at the treaty ports, and to this extent China would get 3 per cent. extra; but I am satisfied from the information I have received that Li proposed to offer nothing in exchange for the increase of the import duties, and that his main argument was that the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* provided for in the original treaties is no longer in fact 5 per cent., but between 2½ and 3½ per cent on the averaga—the stock complaint against *ad valorem* duties,—and it is demonstrated in the usual way by comparing the invoice cost at the port of shipment, on which the duty is calculated, with the price at the port of discharge, which, of course, includes the profit, commission, insurance, freight, and other charges of a like kind. The importance of the proviso of the Chambers that there shall be subtantial guarantees for the observance in the interior of the abolition of inland dues on merchandise is evident from the fact that although the transit-pass system has been in existence under solemn treaty engagements for more than thirty years, it has never been allowed to come into force in the great province of Canton, where the local authorities have persistently refused to regard the passes, and have gone on levying the transit dues as if there were no passes in existence and no treaty provision in regard to them. And all that merchants, Chambers of Commerce, consuls, and diplomatists could do for thirty years has been unavailing to induce or compel one of the largest, wealthiest, and for this purpose (by reason of its proximity to Hong Kong) most important provinces in the Empire to observe a plain treaty stipulation. The fact is, the provincial authorities know that they only get a portion of the revenue derived from the transit-pass system, the rest going to the Imperial revenue, while they get the whole of the inland duties, and their vested interests are too strong for the foreign Powers and the Imperial Government put together. They object, in fact, to aid the central Government out of the local rates, and no method has yet been found to compel them.

A further development of the resources of the Manchester Ship Canal is about to be made by the inauguration of a passenger service from the Canal to Gibraltar, Tunis, Malta, Egypt, and the Holy Land. The service will commence with the passage of the steamer Creole Prince, on Wednesday, September 9, and this vessel will be followed by the Carib Prince, and other suitable steamers every ten days. These vessels have superior accommodation, and are fitted with the electric light, and have an excellent saloon on the upper deck. The voyage will occupy about fifty days, and we learn that the passage-money for the round trip is only £35, which is certainly a very moderate figure for the two months' voyage. This line will also be a convenience to traders wishing to proceed to Gibraltar, Tunis, Malta, and Alexandria.

At the autumnal meeting of the members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which will be opened at Southampton on September 15, under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote M.P., among the London resolutions of which notice has been given, is one dealing with British Representation in Colonies and Possessions. The London Chamber of Commerce will move:—"That in the opinion of this Association the time has now arrived when Her Majesty's Government may properly consider the desirability of appointing competent officers to the more important Colonies and Possessions for the purpose of reporting on their agricultural, commercial, mineral, and industrial developments, such officers to be paid out of Imperial funds." The Executive Council of the Association will move:—"That a memorial be presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging his attention to the slow progress made in carrying out the request of the Ottawa Convention for cable communication between the Colonies and the Mother Country, and as to the subsidising of a line of fast steamers between England and Canada, both of which objects were urged by this Association on the late Administration." The Italian Chamber of Commerce in London will move:—"That the new coal charter party for Welsh ports, framed by the Chamber for Shipping of the United Kingdom, ignores the just interests of merchants and of their foreign customers; and that this Association pledges itself to promote the introduction of such modifications in the said charter party as will ensure the recognition of the rights of all parties interested in the coal trade." The Paris British Chamber of Commerce will move:—"That arrangements should be made in the great provincial towns by the Post Office to permit letters intended for the Continent to be posted at as late an hour as possible, consistent with their reaching London in time to leave by the mails of the same evening."—An interesting discussion is expected to arise on a resolution from the Bradford Chamber in favour of the introduction into this country of the Value Payable Parcel Post, or "Cash on Delivery System."

In their petroleum circular for the season 1896-97, Messrs. W. H. Samuel and Co., call attention to the changes which have come over the mineral oil trade in recent years. Formerly it was possible to compile more or less approximately accurate statistics from which to deduce a tolerably fair idea of the future course of prices; but since the use of tank steamers for importation in bulk came into vogue, such statistics have been no longer obtainable, and hence it has become more and more difficult to make a reliable forecast of the market. At the moment the market is said to be firm, both as regards "spot" and "forward" deliveries, prices having a rising tendency, and a higher range of prices during the coming season is considered not improbable. The great scarcity in the production of American oil in the spring of 1895 has, however, been partially overcome, and the heavy depletion of the visible supply held in the United States is no longer a feature of the position, supplies this year being, so far, quite equal to the demand. On the other hand, however, it is remarked that last season was the mildest experienced in this country for twenty-five years past. As regards Russian oil, much of course, depends on the communications between Baku on the Caspian, where the oil is produced and refined, and Batoum, the port for shipment on the Black Sea. As is well-known, the one line of railway between these ports is liable to breakdowns, by which traffic is sometimes stopped for weeks together. Moreover, the quantity of refined burning oil obtained from a given quantity of the Russian crude product, and imported into the United Kingdom, is only about one-third of that obtained from a similar quantity of American crude oil.

The principal feature in this week's Bank of England return is the large addition to the public deposits of £1,221,000, raising the total to £7,436,000. Approximately one-third of this money came from the country. The note circulation contracted £141,000, while the total bullion held increased £336,000. The increase in the bullion was due to the receipt of £116,000 from abroad, and of £220,000 from the country. Bankers' balances were consequently drawn upon for only £590,000. The "other" deposits now amount to £55,104,000. At this time last year they stood at £44,734,000; in 1894 they were at £38,650,000, and in 1893 at £28,843,000. Deducting the Japanese money the ordinary balances with the Bank are about £45,000,000. The bullion held now amounts to £47,475,000 in contrast with £40,421,000 in 1895, £39,597,000 in 1894, and only £24,818,000 in 1893. As Japan evidences no desire to take away any of the gold now lying to her credit at the Bank of England, which it is steadily disbursing month by month in payment for war vessels and other materials, practically the whole of the coin and bullion at the Bank may be considered as availabe, to meet any demands upon us for gold. Yesterday £300,000 in gold was withdrawn for Monte Video on account of the Uruguay loan for £1,667,000 placed in London in June, and £51,000 in bar gold was sold at the Bank of England for shipment to New York. Although the American exchange yesterday recovered somewhat, it is believed that further sums will follow. At the present rate of exchange it does not pay to send gold to America, but the position there is such that gold will probably be taken even at a loss. It is stated that at a meeting of New York bankers yesterday the financial situation was considered as not justifying concerted action at present to import gold. As arrangements have already been made in London to take gold should it become necessary, which appears very likely, the statement made in New York is evidently for the purpose of quieting the apprehension which has arisen owing to so serious a step being taken as to arrange for gold imports at a considerable loss.

The Judicial Trustee Act 1896, one of the latest to receive the Royal Assent, comes into operation next May. It consists of six sections only, and belongs to the skeleton order, its details being relegated to the rules which are to have the force and effect of the Act. The first and second sections provide that application may be made either to the High Court, or, as respects trusts within its jurisdiction, to a palatine court, or to a county court judge to whom such jurisdiction may be assigned by the rules, by or on behalf of the person creating or intending to create a trust, or by or on behalf of a trustee or beneficiary, and the court may, in its discretion, appoint a person with the title of judicial trustee, to be a trustee of that trust either jointly with any other person, or as sole trustee, and, if sufficient cause be shown, in place of all or any existing trustees. The administration of the property of a deceased person, whether a testator or intestate, shall be a trust, and the executor or administrator a trustee within the meaning of the Act. Any fit and proper person nominated for the purpose in the application may be appointed a judicial trustee, and, in the absence of such nomination, or if the court is not satisfied of the fitness of a person so nominated, an appeal of the court—that is, the holder of any paid office in or connected with the court as may be prescribed by the rules, may be appointed, and in any case a judicial trustee shall be subject to the control and supervision of the court as an officer thereof, and it may, either on request or without request, give to a judicial trustee any general or special directions in regard to the trust or the administration thereof. The remuneration of the trustee is to be paid out of the trust estate on a scale to be prescribed by the rules. Once in every year the trustee must submit his accounts for audit to some persons to be named in the rules, and in any case where the court shall so direct, an inquiry into the administration by a judicial trustee of any trust, or into any dealing or transaction of a judicial trustee, shall be made in the prescribed manner. Section 3, which is an important one, is retrospective, and comes into operation on the passing of the Act, namely, the 14th August. It provides that if it shall appear to the court that a trustee, whether appointed under this Act or not, is or may be personally liable for any breach of trust occurred before or after the passing of this Act, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the court in the matter in which he committed such breach, then the court may relieve the trustee either wholly or partly from personal liability for the same. The remaining sections have reference to the rules which are to be made by the Lord Chancellor, and upon which will depend the successful operation of the Act or otherwise. The Act is not to extend to any charity, and is only applicable to England and Wales.

On being introduced to Lord Armstrong, Li Hung Chang observed—"I have long heard of your reputation," to which Lord Armstrong replied, "And I have heard of you." "How old are you?" questioned his Excellency, and Lord Armstrong answered, "Ten years older than your Excellency."

THE VICEROY IN BARODA.

A correspondent informs us that the preparations for the reception and accommodation of the Viceroy and Lady Elgin, at Baroda, in November next, are being made on a magnificent scale, and are roughly estimated to cost about four lakhs of Rupees. Superb furniture has been specially ordered out from England for the occasion of the State dinner to be given to his Excellency at the Luxmee Villas palace, and installations of the electric light are being fitted up in different places. The splendour of electric lighting will be a special feature of the entertainments and amusements to be provided in connection with his Excellency's visit. The programme for the reception and entertainment of the Viceregal party has been settled subject to one or two changes, which circumstances might render necessary. Lord and Lady Elgin are expected to arrive at the Baroda Railway station, at 12-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 28th November, when the Maharaj and his full Durbar will be present at the station to honour their Excellencies. The Maharaj will then escort the Viceroy to the Residency; and he will call there again at 1-30 p.m., on a private visit to Lord Elgin. At 4-30 p.m., the same day, the Maharaj will pay an official visit to his Excellency at the Residency. After paying a return visit to the Maharaj, at the Luxmee Villas palace, at 5-30 p.m., his Excellency will, at 5-45 p.m., be present at the exhibition of fire-works in the public park. His Excellency will dine at the Residency at 8 p.m., and at 9-30 p.m. will hold a Levee there. At mid-day, on Sunday, the 29th November, Lord Elgin will pay a private visit to the Maharaj; and at 4 o'clock, that afternoon, will visit Nazar Baugh to inspect the State jewels kept there. At 4-30 p.m., his Excellency will visit Makarpura, where he will take tea. At 3-30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th November, his Excellency will attend a gathering of the students of the Baroda College; will inspect the gold and silver guns; and at 4-15 p.m., the same day, will perform the ceremony of opening the new law courts, built near Lehripura. Between 5 and 6 p.m., his Excellency will be present at an elephant fight in the arena; and and will, at 8 p.m., attend the dinner to be given by the Baroda State, after which his Excellency will leave by the night train for Surat. The departure will be a private one.

INSTALLATION OF THE SUNTH RAJAH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUNTH RAMPORE, Aug. 31.

Sunth is a second-class State in the Rewa Kantha Agency, and in January last its Chief, the late Maharaja Pratapsing, died leaving no male issue, in consequence of which a successor had to be selected by Government. The choice fell on Koomar Jorawarsingji, a cadet of the Sunth family, and he was installed today on the gadi by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S. The ceremony was performed in the Durbar hall of the palace, where all the Bhayads, principal Sirdars, officials and others had attended. The hall was neatly decorated, and the square outside presented a pretty appearance, being well laid out with festoons, evergreens, and flags with a main arch of welcome in the midst.

At about 12-30 p.m., the Political Agent, accompanied by his Dufferdar, R. B. Manibhai, and escorted by a guard of the mounted police, arrived at the palace, where at the entrance he was received by the Administrator, Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji Nanawati, and Rao Bahadur Manishanker Lajashanker, the Dewan.

The Political Agent having taken his seat, after a short pause, he made an appropriate speech in Gujerati. It was delivered in a very effective and clear tone, which astonished all present as to the great hold he has over that language. The Koomar Shri, who was occupying a seat to the right, was then placed on the gadi, put on a raised dais to the left of the Political Agent, and the booming of the guns,—the playing of the band, and the singing proclaimed the completion of the installation. The following was the text of the Political Agent's speech and the reply to it made by Mr. Dadabhai.

Mr. W. Doderet said:—In this world sorrow and joy are inseparable condition of man's lot, so that firstly I must express regret at the death of the late Raja Pratapsingji, a regret which all subjects of the Sunth State must have experienced, and in which I beg to participate. The late Raja Pratapsing died without leaving male issue. As his successor Government have chosen Jorawarsingji Gulabsingji, a cadet of the house of Babrol, and in obedience to the orders of Government I have come here to-day to instal him on the gadi. I am pleased to see on this occasion all the Bhayads and Sirdars who have attended this durbar. Government have chosen Mr. Dadabhai to be Administrator of the State, and this is a matter for congratulation, as Mr. Dadabhai is a very experienced and able officer, and he has had previous experience of the affairs of this State. It now only remains for me to say that Jorawarsing will attend the Rajkumar College, and that I hope he will devote himself to his studies and acquire knowledge, and after attaining his majority will manage his raj well, enjoy long life, and do good works with the assistance of the Almighty.

Mr. Dadabhai, on behalf of the young Raja Saheb, made a reply as under:—In cordially welcoming you all who are present here to-day, I beg to express to you, Mr. Doderet, the best thanks of the joung Raja Saheb for undertaking a long journey at an unsuitable season of the year at great personal trouble and inconvenience to instal him on the gadi of this State. In selecting him for it the benign British Government has borne out the desire it has invariably cherished to perpetuate Native rule and maintain the dignity of the reigning dynasty. By the sad and premature death of Maharaja Pratapsingji, which we all so deeply deplore, and the failure of male issue to him, the gadi of the State which had long remained vacant has been filled in with that paternal regard and fostering care for which the Government is renowned, and for this gracious act the ryots of the State and others concerned feel highly grateful. On their behalf I beg you, Sir, as the representative of the Paramount Power, to convey to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay their expression of deep gratitude for giving them a ruler from the ancient family of Purwar, which has founded this principality, and their devotion to the throne and person of Her Most Gracious Majesty Empress Victoria. The Raja Saheb has by the will of Divine Providence succeeded to the heavy responsibility of governing, a State and to worthily administer it as well as to be able to realize the hopes formed of him he will be glad to receive the instruction and training which Government may be pleased to provide for him and to persevere to his best to deserve the selection of him made by your eminent predecessor, Dr. Pollen, to whom he feels so highly indebeted that he cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing his grateful acknowledgments and regret at that gentleman's unavoidable absence from to-day's ceremony. In conclusion, I beg to add that I feel highly thankful to Government for taking me into its confidence in conferring on me the post of Administrator. I am quite sensible of the heavy responsibilities devolving on me, and it shall be my constant and anxious endeavours to work in the interests of the state and its ryots. Finally, I again beg to express the Raja Saheb's obligation to all who are present here to-day, and have thereby given due dignity to the occasion, and mine personally to them and R. B. Manishanker for the benefit of his experience and advice rendered since my advent here.

After the ceremony was over, a group photo of the assembly in the Durbar Hall and afterwards within the square under a shamiana, was taken, and the Durbar then broke up after the distribution of garlands, nosegays, betel leaves, &c., the Political Agent receiving the same honors as on his arrival.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers from Europe, arriving per s. s. Thames, expected at 8 a.m., on Sunday, 13th instant:—

Aikman, Mr
Anderson, Mr F F
Butt, Mrs E H
Boyne, Mr W B
Bain, Mrs J C
Cadell, Lieut
Chandabhoy, Mr S N
Ditchburn, Mrs and 4 children
Dangerfield, Mr
Dow, Mr
Ellis, Mr S A
Elles, Brig Gen E K
Fenton, Dr
Fox, Mr A J, and 2 sons
Godfrey, Mr P C
Goodwin, Mr and Mrs
Green, Miss Mary
Greatorex, Mr
Harris, Surg Maj and Mrs
Holland, Capt H W
Henderson, Lieut E J
Hamilton, Surg Capt
Harris, Mr F A
Hollingsworth, Mrs
Ingram, Mr J
Keiner, Mrs E
Mayo, Mr and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr Ralph
Marks, Mr
Moss, Mr W F
Monk, Mr H L
Merwanjee, Mr
Major, Mr and Mrs F F
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Nawab-ul-Mulk
Pigou, Lt
Peel, Mr George
Pereira, Mrs J A, and family
Sellar, Miss
Sufraz, Mr Ali Khan
Smith, Mr P Bosworth
Syed, Mr Aggameen Khan
Turner, Mr, Mrs, and 3 infants
Vermont, Mr
Wynne, Lieut and Mrs
Willis, Mr
Waller, Mr F C

It is well for the Government, remarks a contemporary that it has cinchona plantations elsewhere than in Bengal. During the past official year the demand of pice-packets has so much increased that the Bengal Government had to purchase from the Madras Government Factory at Ootacamund 1,500lbs. of quinine to meet the pressing demand.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A POSTAL DELIVERY PEON.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Babaji Sumbhaji, a postal delivery peon, attached to the Tardeo Post Office, was charged at the instance of Superintendent McDermott with fraudulently misappropriating a sum of Rs. 80 sent by money order from Bushire by one Javahir Gungadin to the address of Lutchoo Dhobie in Bombay. The Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker defended the accused:—

In this case the accused Babaji Sumbhaji is a postman, employed in the Tardeo Post Office, and is charged with fraudulently appropriating the sum of Rs. 80 sent by money order from Bushire by one Javahir Gungadin to the address of one Lutchoo Dhobie in Bombay. The case for the prosecution is that, on or about the 31st March last, the complainant, Javahir Gungadin, remitted a sum of Rs. 80 by money order, from the post office at Bushire, to his cousin, Lutchoo Dhobie, in Bombay. The address of the payee on the money order was "Lutchoo Dhobie, Gamdavie, Malabar Hill, Bombay." That in the ordinary course the money order came to the Tardeo Post Office on the 17th April last. That the same day the accused was given the money order and the sum of Rs. 80 to be paid to the payee and get the latter's signature for the amount paid on the money order. That the accused took away the money with him and returned to the Post Office with the money order duly signed by the payee. The accused also put his signature to the money order, certifying that he had paid the amount. That it was afterwards discovered that the accused had misappropriated the sum of Rs. 80 and had not paid the sum, as he was bound to do, to the payee, Lutchoo Dhobie. The complainant, Javahir Gungadin, states that he came to Bombay from Bushire some months after he sent the money order, and that a day or two after his arrival here he saw his cousin, Lutchoo, and then learnt, for the first time, that Lutchoo had not received the Rs. 80 sent by him by money order. That upon hearing this complainant went with Lutchoo to the Tardeo Post Office to make inquiries and he was then asked to produce the money order receipt. That having left the receipt behind him at Bushire, the complainant sent for it by a registered letter the same day. That eight days after this, the complainant received certain information from Lutchoo, in consequence of which he went with Lutchoo to his place and there saw the accused Babaji. That after inquiring if the complainant was the man who had come from Bushire, accused asked the complainant if he had the receipt with him. On the complainant telling the accused that the receipt was not with him and that he had already sent for it, by registered letter, the accused said "After the receipt has arrived I will pay you your money, which I may have paid to somebody by mistake." That eight days after this Lutchoo came again and gave complainant certain information, in consequence of which he remained quiet till the 27th July. That Lutchoo came a third time to the complainant, in consequence of which complainant kept quiet till the 1st August. That on that day complainant and Lutchoo both went to the Tardeo Post Office, and after speaking to a postal officer there, they went to Superintendent McDermott and lodged their complaint. That shortly after this the accused was arrested. The next witness of importance is Lutchoo, who corroborates the complainant in all material details. From his evidence it is, in the opinion of the court, duly established that about a week after the complainant sent the registered letter from Bombay the accused called on him and asked him to arrange an interview with the complainant. That this was done and that the accused paid one more visit to the witness Lutchoo, and on this last occasion told him that whether the receipt came or not he would pay Rs. 100 instead of the Rs. 80 on the 1st August., and begged that no complaint should be made against him, as he had sixteen years' service in the post office. This portion of Lutchoo's evidence is also corroborated by the two witnesses, Humaman and Joori. All these witnesses were subjected to a very able and searching cross-examination by Mr. Velinker on behalf of the accused; but they all, in the opinion of the court, stood the test well, as truthful witnesses would be expected to do. No doubt the cross-examination has resulted in some discrepancies here and there, but these are not of any importance, and do not tend to throw discredit on the testimony of these witnesses. The prosecution has also produced evidence to prove the impecunious state of the accused, and in the opinion of this court that evidence is satisfactory. It proves that the accused was constantly borrowing money from Marwarees. The evidence produced to prove the several payments made by the accused to grain dealers and others since the alleged misappropriation is also satisfactory, and throws on the accused the burden of proving how he came to make these payments. The facts that the complainant sent the money order for Rs. 80 addressed to Lutchoo Dhobie at Bombay, and that the money order together with the amount was given to the accused at the Tardeo Post Office, and that he took the money and returned with the money order signed by the payee, are facts not denied by the accused. While admitting all this, he urges that he took the money to Gamdavie, and there a person came forward as Lutchoo Dhobie and the accused paid the money to him, and that as the person who took the money cannot write, one Ram Narayen put Lutchoo's signature for him together with his own name. The accused has, however, called no evidence to prove this, either by producing the person who received the money, or by the evidence of Ram Narayen. But apart from this absence of witnesses the account seems a highly improbable one. The accused has been in the Post Office employ for a number of years, and the witness, Narayen Gunesh, the sub-post master at Tardeo Post Office, has stated that the accused was constantly entrusted with the payment of money orders. If so, it is highly improbable that an experienced postman like the accused would part with the amount of a money order without making proper inquiries and without ascertaining if the person receiving the money is the payee or not. In the opinion of this court it is clearly proved that there are only a few houses of dhobies at Gamdavie, and that the witness Lutchoo in the case is the only person of that name residing in that locality. The accused, if he paid the money at Gamdavie to a person who represented himself to be Lutchoo, as he states, must have paid it in one of these houses, yet no evidence has been called to show where and in what house the payment was made. Again, if the accused had committed an honest mistake, where was the necessity of his going to see Lutchoo and the complainant and promissing them s. 100 instead of Rs. 80? The accused denies ever having gone to Lutchoo and promised him Rs. 100. The question then arises what is the motive on the part of Lutchoo and the complainant to give false evidence against the accused? Now the accused in his defence admits that Lutchoo, the person who ought to have received the money, has not received it. If so, then it cannot be said that this is a false case; and if then it is true why should Lutchoo and the complainant perjure themselves? The accused has called witnesses to prove that he had kept his little savings with one of them and that he had borrowed money from the other, and that it was with the help of this money that he made the different payments proved by the prosecution. This evidence is very unsatisfactory inasmuch as the person from whom the accused is alleged to have borrowed money does not produce any paper, document or entry in a book to prove the payment. The court therefore puts no reliance on this evidence. Mr. Velinker for the accused has also contended that the accused cannot be charged under section 48 of the Post Office Act, as the section speaks of fraudulently misappropriating any letter or other article sent by post and that the money in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, was not sent by post from Bushire to Bombay This, in the opinion of the court, though an ingenious argument, is not a sound one, for though the money was not actually sent, the "money order was sent," and it was on the strength of that money order that the Tardeo Post Office gave the accused Rs. 80 to be paid to the payee, and there fore the money can quite properly be looked upon as having been sent by post. Finally, looking at the whole evidence, I hold the prosecution's case proved satisfactorily. The accused has been charged under the Post Office Act as well as under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and though he is duly guilty under both the sections, I convict him only under section 48 of the Post Office Act as the one overlaps the other. In passing sentence I have to take into consideration the serious nature of the offence, and it has been also urged that it should also be taken into consideration that the accused has been in the post office for a number of years, during which time no complaints were ever made against him, and that his own superior had given him a good character, and that this conviction also means his losing his pension. I take all this into consideration and, therefore, sentence the accused to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default two months' further imprisonment. I further order that if the fine be paid, it should, together with the Rs 20 found on the accused, at the time of his arrest be handed over to the Post Office

MILITARY NEWS.

Second Lieutenant Brown, 23rd Company Southern Divison, R.A., is transferred to the 30th Field Battery, R.A., vice second Lieutenant A. C. S. W. Simpson, R.A., and will proceed to Neemuch to join forthwith, travelling at the public expense.

The Rest Camps at Allahabad and Dinapore will be opened on the 19th instant for the reception of troops passing through.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—September 7.

10 p.m.	79·9

TUESDAY, September 8.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	83·3

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association was held, yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort in the chair. There were also present:—

Mr. Khunderao Ramchandra, of Messrs. Fleming, Shaw & Co. (International Marine Insurance Company); Mr. Krishnaram Ramchandra, of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co. (The Union Insurance Society of Canton, and the Triton Insurance Company, Limited); Mr. D. H. Glade, of Messrs. Glade & Co. (The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company and Switzerland Marine Insurance Company); Mr. H. E. Harrington, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. (The Straits Insurance Company, Limited, and The World Marine Insurance Company); Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. (Sea Insurance Company, Limited, China Traders' Insurance Company, and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company); Mr. Spalding, of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co. (Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited); The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon & Co. (The Maritime Insurance Company); Mr. F. C. Macrae, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited, and Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited); and Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, Manager, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zeland.

Mr. C. J. Michael, acting secretary, having read the notice of meeting, the annual report, which had been printed and circulated, was taken as read.

The following are extracts from the report of the Committee for the year ending June 30 last:—The past year has been an uneventful one. Losses fortunately have been small but rates continue to decline and there still appears to be no bottom to them. While the Committee regret this continual decline, their efforts during the past few years to improve rates have met with such poor support, that they do not feel encouraged to bring forward any more tariffs at present.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF RISKS FROM CALCUTTA OR OUT-PORTS ON THE EAST COAST.

As the result of further endeavours on the part of the Committee to obtain unanimity among Marine Insurance Companies working in Bombay with respect to the non-acceptance of risks from Calcutta or out-ports on the East Coast of India—reference to which was made in last year's report—they are glad to state that all the European and Colonial offices represented in Bombay have, after considerable negotiation and trouble on the part of the Committee, been induced to sign an agreement to the above effect to come into force from 1st August 1896, the Native, Chinese and Japanese Companies being excluded, as they have all along been averse to supporting the movement, and there seems no likelihood of their ever joining the combination. The Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents Association has accordingly been notified with the view to a similar agreement being adopted in Calcutta, and a reply has been received to the effect that with the exception of two or three offices who are awaiting instructions from home, all the Companies have expressed their willingness not to underwrite any business from Bombay. There is every likehood therefore of entire unaninity being secured at an early date to admit of both agreements being brought into operation from 1st August, 1896.

LOSS OF SALT IN THE OORUN SALT PANS.

The assistance of the Association having been asked for during the year with respect to a claim concerning the loss of 191 bags of salt in the Oorun Salt Pans on 21st January 1895 owing to the boat in which the bags were loaded having sprung a leak, the Committee addressed the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, with the view of obtaining his sanction to the shipper being allowed to remove a similar quantity free of duty. In a somewhat similar case brought to the Collector's notice by the Association in 1888, the Committee pointed out that the claim for refund of duty was refused by Government on the ground that it was a standing rule of the department not to entertain any application for refund of duty or for the grant of duty-free salt if the loss occurred after the cargo has passed the test at the Preventive Station, and that to this rule no exception was made. In the present case the casualty having occurred prior to the cargo having passed the Preventive Station (the craft having sprung a leak while she lay at her moorings in the salt pans,) the Committee asked that a similar quantity of salt should be allowed to pass without paying duty so as to admit of the Insurance Company obtaining the refund. In the reply received the Collector stated that it had been finally decided that duty-free salt could not be issued in the case under notice and that the question could not be re-opened. As no reason was given for this decision, the Committee considered it their duty to appeal to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in the matter, and they accordingly addressed that official, under date of 22nd August 1895, placing before him copies of the correspondence that had taken place between the Association and the Collector on the subject. The Committee urged that, as the accident was entirely beyond the control of the shipper, the craft having, as previously stated, sprung a leak while she lay at her moorings, the case was one which ought, in their opinion, to come within the rule by which refunds were allowed, or that, should the strict letter of the regulations be against the claim, it was an instance in which they might be fairly relaxed. They further pointed out that the craft was loaded by the Customs officials and that, after she had sunk at her moorings, the bags were taken out and tallied by them, the actual deficiency being at the same time ascertained at the place where the loss occurred. They were therefore unable to understand how any irregularity could have possibly been committed by the shipper, seeing that the salt practically never left the supervision of the Customs officers. They further added that since addressing the Collector on the subject, it came to the knowledge of the Association that in a parallel case which happened in 1890 Government ordered the delivery of an equal quantity of salt free of duty, and in bringing this additional point to the notice of the Commissioner the Committee expressed the hope that he would grant the shipper's application in respect of the salt lost on the 21st January 1895. The Committee regret to say that this further representation met with no success, the reply received by the Association merely being that "the Commissioner sees no reason for "interfering with the order passed by the Collector of Salt "Revenue." If, therefore, the Insurance Company concerned had to admit their liability, underwriters of such risks must be prepared, unless they choose to protect themselves with a special clause, to pay such losses. Some companies may consider that such risks are not covered by the usual policy form and they may be right, but it is obviously better for all concerned that the risk—from shore to shore—should be more clearly defined.

GENERAL AVERAGE DEPOSITS.

In accordance with a request made to an Insurance Company in Bombay,—a member of the Association,—by its Adjuster of Claims in London, the Committee was addressed in July last with a request to take such steps as might be deemed necessary for the purpose of arranging, if possible, (1) that in all cases where the contributory value is in excess of the insured value, only such proportion as attached to the insured value should be paid, and (2) that all deposits should be paid into a Trust Fund, and one Trustee should be named to represent the cargo. The matter having been considered, it was decided to address the Company on the subject, stating, with respect to the first proposal—by which it was understood to mean that when a shipper had underinsured his goods and consequently in a case of general average had to contribute on more than the insured value, the Insurance Company should only pay their right proportion—that so far as the Committee were aware, no difficulty appeared to be felt in Bombay in this connection, the insured value of goods always being in excess of the invoice value. As to the second suggestion, that all deposits should be paid into a Trust Fund and one Trustee named to represent the cargo, the Committee considered that this was a matter respecting which action should be taken by the Head Offices of Insurance Companies. The matter again came before the Committee in connection with a case which arose last year regarding deposits against general average, their attention at the same time being called to a movement which was on foot in Madras to have these deposits paid in to the credit of the names of the shipowners' Agents and a representative appointed by the consignees; and it was suggested that, if the same course could be adopted in Bombay, it would be in the interests not only of the consignees, but of the underwriters. The matter is accordingly still engaging the attention of the Committee, and to enquiries made by them as to the "modus operandi" adopted in the Colonies, replies have been received which show that in the Colonies the practice of placing General Average Deposits in a Trust Fund has to be adopted by ship Agents, as otherwise Insurance Companies decline to refund such General Average Deposits to their constituents. The Trust Funds are usually banked in the names of the Chairman of the Association and the ship's Agent. The various forms used in the Colonies in connection with the above, namely, Average Bond, Agreement, Letter of Assignment, &c., are appended to this report for the information of members of the Association. A circular letter has also been received by the Association from the Secretary of Lloyd's, calling attention to the difficulties which had sometimes been experienced by underwriters in obtaining refunds of sums deposited on account of General Average, and stating that a Department had been established at Lloyd's on the lines indicated to obtain for underwriters this advantage, and asking that the matter be brought to the notice of members of the Association. The Committee accordingly complied with this request and thanked the Secretary of Lloyd's for having communicated the information to the Association.

POLICY ON PIECE-GOODS SHIPPED TO ZANZIBAR.

Under date of 11th December 1895 Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. addressed the Committee calling attention to an insurance effected by them on 7th June of that year on 180 bales piece-goods with average in the s.s. Mount Hebron to Zanzibar. At the time of the acceptance the steamer had taken on board a shipment of 3,000 cases kerosine oil. Some of the piece-goods appear to have been damaged by the kerosine oil and the insured claimed from them the amount of this damage, in view of the ship's protest, a copy of which was submitted. Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. accordingly desired to be favored with the opinion of the Committee as to who were responsible for the damage. The Committee, after careful consideration, informed Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. that in their opinion, unless the Captain of the steamer in question extended his protest and proved that the damage to the piece-goods was due directly to the perils of the sea, and not from improper stowage, the claim would lie against the steamer and not against the underwriter. Moreover, seeing that the alleged damage had been caused by the leakage of the kerosine oil, even should the Captain extend his protest, it would require very clear and substantial evidence to show that the damage did not result from the ship's default in carrying other goods in the same hold with kerosine oil so long as no special stipulation was made at the time of engaging the freight.

LOSS OF CARGO IN COURSE OF SHIPMENT.

Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. having issued two covering notes to a constituent—(1) In the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co. per s.s. Khandalla or other B. I. S. N. Co's steamer or steamers for Rs. 10,000 on the 16th March 1896; and (2) in the Triton Insurance Co. per s. s. Nizam or other B. I. S. N. Co's steamer for Rs. 10,000 on 21st March 1896, and a prow laden with cargo, bound to the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Virawa having sunk in the harbor on the 23rd idem, they desired to know whether both the Companies were liable to pay the loss in equal shares. In the reply sent, the Committee stated that, while they would have been better able to offer an opinion on the case had Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. submitted copies of the covering notes referred to, they considered that, under the circumstances stated by them, they would be acting fairly by dividing the loss equally between the two Companies.

POLICIES ON RICE CARGO.

Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., General Agents of the Straits Insurance Company, Limited, under date of 17th April, addressed the Committee asking for an opinion in the following case:—The Calcutta Agents of the Company issued a policy from Calcutta to Jeddah insuring F. P. A. among other things 35 bags of rice valued at Rs. 315, which worked out to nine rupees a bag. Fourteen of these bags were damaged by sea water through the standing and capsizing of the lighter at Jeddah, and the insured contended that for the adjustment of the loss the sound value which the rice possessed at Jeddah, namely, Rs. 11 per bag, should be taken by the Insurance Company as the basis of their statement, and not Rs. 9 as per the value of their policy. The Committee gave it as their opinion that the statement should be made up on the sound value of the rice at Jeddah, namely, Rs. 11 per bag, but that the Insurance Company would only have to pay in proportion to the sum insured—that is, supposing the statement showed a loss of Rs. 100 based on the sound value of Rs. 11, the Insurance Company would have to pay Rs. 100-11 × 9 —Rs. 81·818.

CLAIM FOR ASSISTANCE RENDERED AT A FIRE.

In May last Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, requested an opinion as to whether a private firm assisting with their fire engine to put out a fire in a vessel could justly claim salvage. The enquiry arose in connection with some cargo which had caught fire in a sailing vessel while the latter was loading at Cochin. The hatches were at once battened down and a request sent ashore for assistance. One of the firms sent off their fire engine to the vessel, but on opening the hatches, the fire was found to be already pretty well smothered and very little work was necessary to put it out altogether. Meanwhile, another of the firms at Cochin also sent their fire engine alongside, but it was not used, and no claim for payment was made in regard to it. The firm whose engine first reached the vessel, however, claimed Rs. 500 for, as they maintained, saving the vessel and cargo. The Committee decided that the proprietors of the first fire engine sent alongside the ship were entitled to a fair remuneration for work actually perfomed, and, if any risk was incurred in sending off the engine, they would also be entitled to receive some allowance for that. As the proprietors of the second engine made no claim, the Committee did not feel called upon to express any opinion regarding remuneration for it.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

In the appendix will be found the usual summary of wrecks and casualties to vessels connected with the trade of the port, together with a summary of the reports made to Lloyd's Agents in Bombay by the various steam and other vessels which have met with accidents, casualties, or damage of any kind during the period covered by this report.

RISK OF BOATS ALONGSIDE VESSELS AT NIGHT.

It having been brought to the notice of the Committee during the year that efforts were being made by petty brokers and others to induce underwrites to exclude from polices the usual clause excluding "risk of boats alongside the vessel between sunset and sunrise" during the monsoon, and that some underwriters were believed to have agreed to the exclusion of this clause for an insignificant and quite inadequate additional premium, a circular was addressed to members of the Association calling their attention to the great risk incurred by the exclusion of the clause in question during the monsoon months—a risk which would only be covered by a very heavy extra premium.

AMENDMENT OF THE FORM OF LASCAR AGREEMENT.

Through the courtesy of the Shipping Master of Bombay, the Association was favoured during the year with a copy of a Resolution issued by the Government of India having reference to the amendment of the first clause of the form of lascar agreement, to which objection had previously been taken by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay and other bodies. The proposals received by Government were —(1) to remove any limits within which lascars may serve on the West Coast of America; (2) to remove the southern limit on the East Coast of America while retaining the proviso relating to voyages round Cape Horn; (3) to extend the northern limit on the East Coast of America from 38 to 43 degrees north latitude, so as to include the port of Boston within the limit within which lascar crews may be engaged to serve during winter; (4) to delete the words "belonging to the same Company;" (5) to alter the words "any other vessels" to "any other steamers;" (6) to substitute "seamen" for "sailors" in the form of agreement wherever the word occurs. After careful consideration, the Government of India have decided, and the Secretary of State has approved, to give effect to the above proposals with the exception of those numbered three and five, and instructions have been accordingly issued.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members of the Association on 30th June 1896 was 27 as compared with 28 in the preceding twelve months, the Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company having resigned in the interval. The Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, Limited, of which Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company are Agents, have intimated their desire to join as members with effect from 1st July 1896.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Gentlemen,—As the report justly points out the past year has been an uneventful one. To us, as representatives of underwriting offices it is a source of sincere congratulation that it has been so far with rates of premia forced by excessive competition to a miserably low level, Marine under writing is not in a position to indulge in surprises. I am glad to say during the twelve months ending 30th June, not a single Court of Enquiry sat in Bombay. Gentlemen, your Committee have endeavoured to follow in the steps of several of its predecessors by trying to check excessive cmopetition in one direction and in one direction only. The matter was a very simple one, but it took them practically the whole year to carry the measure to a successful conclusion. I refer to the agreement not to write risks from Calcutta and the East Coast to Western India, the members of the Calcutta Association similarly agreeing not to write risks hence to their side of India. This compact came into force on August 1st, and I trust Agents in both parts will see how important it is, in the interests of all, to maintain this agreement. Unfortunately there are Agents who in this, as in other instances, oppose agreements in their individual interests, and I would ask such agents in future to take the only honest course they are bound to do for the Company or Companies, they represent and try to assist, rather than to oppose the efforts of the Committee of this Association in their endeavours to secure benefits for the common good. The retiring Committee have not attempted, while the agreement referred to was being floated, to try and rearrange the Mauritius and Outport Tariff which their predecessors successfully carried, but which fell through forty-eight hours after its birth. I trust, however, that the incoming Committee will be able to resuscitate it with such alterations as the existing state of affairs necessitate. Any attempt at frame a homeward tariff would, I am afraid, be hopeless as so very large a proportion of the trade with Europe is covered under open policies at our head offices. It is for them to take the initiative in this direction. But to the far East and in Eastern and Indian waters, with increasing trade there is a field which ought, I think, to be watched by this Association. Rates are down to a dangerously low level, and if much further depressed must drive the best offices away from the port. What is the position now? I will give you an illustration. Supposing we write W.A. lines of ebual amount in vessels sailing every day in the year for Europe, for China and for Japan, the total loss of a single one of the 365 steamers could sweep away the entire premia collected on the whole, irrespective of claims which must arise occasionally for sea damage. It says volumes for the care with which the mercantile navies of the world are navigated that underwriters can be induced to cover cargo at such a level of rates. The country craft tariff is still maintained, and I should like to have the opinion of some of you gentlemen as to how the jettison clause works. Since the reckless overloading of craft was brought prominently to my notice a few years ago and since Government did not and do not see their way to stop the practice, though the Merchant Shipping Act is tinkered annually, I have declined to write such risks. Others I know have followed suit, but there are always new comers prepared to burn their fingers and always will be. You have doubtless studied the salt case at Ooran, referred to in the report. Knowing what occurred and seeing the position taken up by the authorities, it is necessary for each one of us to remodel the clause in our policies, so that we are protected from such claims in future, or paid higher rates covering the incurred risk. The question of General Average Deposits you will have noticed has also been considered and disposed of since our term of office practically closed. In view of the many difficulties in the way of conforming to the usage in the Colonies and the absence of any real friction here, your Committee have not seen their way to propose any change, but of course, it will be open to the incoming Committee to consider the matter and take action if they think fit.

Mr. Glade, in seconding the resolution, remarked that since the chairman had invited the opinion of members as to how the Jetttison clause worked, he might give his personal experience. He appointed a native especially for the purpose of watching the loading of the vessels, the native having besides had some knowledge of these crafts, and it was found that jettisons had occurred in a much less degree than before. He (the speaker) had found this system of watching the native crafts as a very satisfactory one, and he would suggest that all the offices which were interested in such crafts to a large extent would do the same, and thus prevent the complaint about the jettisoning and the disposing of the cargo reported to have been lost.

Mr. H F. Wagstaff, in supporting the motion, said that while the Committee recognised that rates current in Bombay were inadequate in view of the heavy liability incurred, they did not see how matters could be mended in this direction till offices generally showed more disposition to assist in framing a tariff of fair and reasonable rates and discounts. Offices must be aware that after paying the claims which constantly arise for craft or lighter losses, losses from slings, besides particular and general average claims, the margin left for meeting total losses is very small indeed, and yet these total losses must inevitably come sooner or later. The new Committee would not perhaps find it possible to frame a general tariff which would be observed by all Companies, but he thought that they might endeavour to arrange for a greater discrimination to be exercised between inferior steamers and first-class steamers than was exercised at present. He also thought they might do something to discourage such practices as covering night risk of crafts alongside vessels during the monsoon without an adequate extra premium. Another point which required attention was the numerous and increasing claims for losses of goods ex lighters between ship and shore. The Committee had recently gone thoroughly into a case of the kind, and if similar action was taken in other cases it might lead to a diminution in this class of loss. As regards native crafts his experience was that the rates charged were not adequate to cover the risk of jettison.

It was then proposed by Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, and seconded by Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, and unanimously carried, that the Committee be empowered to hold in abeyance Rule 2 of the Association, reading as follows:—"That all Insurance offices joining the Association shall pay into the common fund of the Association the sum of Rs. 50 each."

On the motion of Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, seconded by Mr. F. C. Macrae, it was resolved:—"That the the subscription to the Association shall be for every Insurance Company Rs. 60 each per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, instead of Rs. 80 as now."

Mr. C. J. Michael then submitted the result of the election by ballot of the new Committee, and it was as follows:—Mr. H. F. Wagstaff (chairman), Mr. N. F. Paton (deputy chairman), Mr. J. J. Murray, Mr. A. M. Todd, and Mr. J. W. Rice being members.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BABULLA TANK GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani, some days ago, through the medium of your valuable paper, gave out the voice of the residents of the Mandvie Ward, strongly and justly protesting against the conversion of the green and filthy tank of Babulla into a recreation ground or public park for the comfort (it was not taken into consideration whether the site was a comfortable and convenient one when passing the resolution) of the poor and voiceless residents of Mandvie ward, although it has eight representatives on the Corporation.

I now learn that this matter was brought before the Standing Committee, and that a sub-committee has been appointed to report on the filling in of the tank, making garden, planting, enclosing, &c., after consultation with the Executive Engineer.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, has rightly and independently opposed the appointment of a committee this time also; not only this, but against such an useless, undesirable, and extravagant project. But alas! unfortunately the majority was in favour (as is always the case when officials wish to execute their views), and so he was not heard. No person is more experienced than a Commissioner of Police in choosing places for public parks, and such other matters. An experienced gentleman like Mr. Vincent certainly must have more knowledge, than others, which of the site will be suitable, convenient, and comfortable for a public park.

Mr. Vincent has put us under a great obligation by the fearless and independent manner in which he protested against this useless project. Some other corporators do disregard this project, having heard so from several, but they would not utter a single word against it (and will let the interest of the people whom they represent sacrificed) for fear that they may be looked unfavourably by the officials. How are such members to be denominated civic fathers, or selfish mummers. (I beg their pardon.) Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani, in one of his letters on the subject, said that although the Bombay Corporation holds the first rank amongst the municipal corporations in India in point of debating talent, civic wisdom, and foresight, the really able corporators can be counted on one's fingers. The intellectual capacity of an average corporator is not at all of a high order, and it has been more than once proved that "most of the members may be classed more as followers, than as thinking actors on the municipal stage." Mr Kayani further on remarks: "Mandvie ward is represented by eight members, and I am extremely sorry to say that many of them may be included in this class." Mr. K. H. Kayani, as well as Mr. Kayani's strong supporter, appealed (in vain) to the enthusiastic members of the Mandvie ward that they should either bring forward a proposition that the former resolution about the Babulla Tank Garden be cancelled, or that the alternative scheme be adopted. The reason for there being no such motion on the list is shown above. I now appeal to a Mandvie representative, who has shown untiring energy, devoted zeal, high spirit, and fearless independence in discharging his civic duties—Dr. Ismail Jan Mohomed, and who has proved himself a worthy champion of the Mandvie rate-payers to take up this matter. In fact, as Mr. Arthur Crawford says, the park will be inaccessible for whom it is intended. Mr. Vincent has frequently remarked, and is admited by others, that the park, if made, will be always thronged with vagabonds, loafers, and bad characters, the place already being a haunt for miserable wretches of bad repute. In point of sanitary view the site is also an undesirable one, viz., on the west throughout the whole length lies a long line of stables; on the east a leather factory; on the north a hospital, containing patients with all kinds of diseases; and on the south the Mogul musjid (where at a certain time of the year it is unsafe and dangerous to pass, not only for the Hindus, but even for the Suni-Mohamedans), and adjoining the musjid is a very big Khoja cemetery. In the economic point of view, it is extravagantly expensive. It is proved that the site is an undesirable one from utilitarian, sanitary, as well as economic points of view. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, in his quarterly report, fears that the filling in of the tank may accelerate some disease—even cholera. You have rightly remarked in your yesterday's leader on the subject, "that the remedy may be worse than the disease."

I had no mind to rush into print and disturb the profound peace of our so-called civic fathers, who in spite of the dangerously insanitary condition, of the city, appear to be enjoying sound sleep. One may imagine that they are acting the part of well-known Hindu mythological Kumbhakara, the younger brother of the mighty seven-headed king, Rawan of Golden Lanka. The so-called civic fathers should bear in mind that clouds require no time to gather overhead, and shut out the sunshine even when the whole atmosphere is apparently calm. The Mandvie rate-payers are sure to take a lesson from the present matter, and learn once for all not to be beguiled by high-sounding and big names at the next elections.—Yours, &c.,

A MANDVIE RATE-PAYER.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE betrothal of the Prince of Naples, the heir to the Italian throne, to the Princess Helen of Montenegro, was officially announced at Cettigne and also in Rome on Aug. 18. The Italian Premier has issued a notice to the Prefects in which he refers to the betrothal as an event of happy augury, both for the Royal House and for the country. The "Times'" Vienna correspondent states that although the majority of the newspapers in Austria refer to the betrothal in terms of cordial amity, voices are not wanting which betray suspicion of Italy and those who guide her policy, and which even hint at an estrangement that is not openly expressed. At Cettigne, on Aug. 18, the town and its environs were illuminated in honour of the betrothal, and there was a torch-light parade before the Prince of Naples' residence, where the Burgomaster delivered a congratulatory address. A display of fireworks, music, and national dances completed the festivities. The Grand Cross of Danilo and the Montenegrin Family Order of St. Peter have been bestowed on the Prince of Naples.

THE late Prince Rainilaiarivony appears to have feathered his nest well. A rough valuation has (according to the *Daily Chronicle*) just been made of his worldly possessions, which are said to include 20,000oz. of gold-dust and £40,000 in specie, entrusted to the custody of a British bank and an unknown sum deposited with a firm in Milan. The rest of his personalty consists of 50,000 head of cattle and 20,000 slaves, the latter, it is to be hoped, of diminishing value, besides merchandise, estimated at £15,000, stowed away in his palace. In addition to this fine residence, his real property comprises the French residency and many other buildings at Antananarivo, similar possessions at Tamatave, three fine farms, and eligible estates in all the other provinces. To these must be added, it is said, half the profits of the gold mining concession enjoyed by Messrs. Smith, Portu, and Co., a share in other concessions at Suberbie, and some land in British India. He had, moreover, according to popular belief, immense treasures buried away in secret, and never likely to be discovered by his heirs or by the French authorities. His royal widow will thus be an excellent parti without reckoning what income may be allowed her by the conquerors of her country.

THE report of the Select Committtee appointed by the Cape Legislative Assembly to investigate the affairs of the South African Chartered Company by the finding bringing home complicity in the Jameson raid to Mr. Cecil Rhodes will render the question of Mr. Rhodes's retention of his seat on the Privy Council a matter of constitutional interest. Privy Councillors (says the *Law Times*) are made by the Sovereign's nomination without either patent or grant, and they become thereupon Privy Councillors (with the title of "Right Honourable") during the life of the Sovereign who chooses them, but subject to removal at his discretion. Removals by the Sovereign of advisers from the Privy Council have in recent times been unknown. The last notorious instance of such a proceeding was inMay, 1798, in the case of Mr. Charles James Fox, whose name George III. with his won hand struck from the list of Privy Councillors. Mr. Grattan, who was politically associated in Irish matters with Mr. Fox, was about the same time removed from the Irish Privy Council. The practice of removing names from the roll of the Privy Council as, as we have said, been long in abeyance, and suggestions that in some recent cases that practice should be revived have met with little favour. The oath taken by a Privy Councillor consists of seven articles:—"1. To advise the King according to the best of his cunning and discretion. 2. To advise for the King's honour and good of the public without partiality through affection, love, meed, doubt, or dread. 3. To keep the King's counsel secret. 4. To avoid corruption. 5. To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved. 6. To withstand all persons who should attempt the contrary. And lastly, in general, 7. To observe, keep, and do all that a good and true counsellor ought to do to his Sovereign lord."

THE *Figaro* has adopted that primitive system of interviewing familiar to our adolescence in the book of "confessions." Most of us have set down with much gravity the name of the favourite flower, our pet heroes in real life and in fiction, our choice of the sublime in cookery, and the author whom we studied night and day. Shakspere commonly impersonated the author, being a useful convention, unlikely to excite suspicion. No fear that any sceptic would cast a slight upon Shakspere, as Miss Jenkyns did upon Dickens, when she informed Capt. Brown, in "Cranford," that if the youthful author of "Pickwick" would only take Dr. Johnson as his model, he might in time achieve a modest distinction. Well, the *Figaro* has drawn up a series of questions for "nos artistes" who are "resting." Where do thay prefer to spend their holiday, what are their exercises and distractions, do they read, do they flirt or avoid their fellows, who is their favourite dramatist, and what role do they most enjoy? Remembering the old confession-book (says the *Daily Chronicle*), we cherished a fluttering hope that "nos artistes" would not forget the helpful Shakspere. Sure enough, M. Victor Maurel rises to the occasion. He reads a great deal when he is holiday-making, but the divine William is his closest companion. Our national pride is flattered when we think that M. Maurel might have declared Moliere or Racine to be the friend of his bosom, the solace of his studious ease; but, alas! the spirit of cynicism reminds us that Iago in Verdi's "Otello" is M. Maurel's most admired achievement on the operatic stage. Mdlle. Rachel Boyer, of the Comedie Francaise, says her favourite dramatist is he who shall entrust her with "un beau role." Were we more disinterested in the days when we wrote the name of Shakspere in the volume that enshrined the souls of the family circle? Or was it a "beau role" to profess an exhaustive knowledge of the poet? Mdlle. Boyer is even more daring: she adores reading. What does she read? She reads everything! After this M. Jean de Reszke is prosaic: he confesses to reading the journals every day. That is all very well when you are acting and singing, but at your leisure, in the fair land of Poland, it is distinctly unromantic. Cross-examined about his dress, M. de Reszke says he wears a smoking jacket in the evening. Worse and worse! Nay, he distracts himself with preparations for the Warsaw races; but we find some comfort in the thought that Tristan murmurs "two to one, bar one," in a pensive recitative. His "beau role" is "mystique, and you cannot be "mystique" on a race-course, unless you intone the odds. M. Maurel has no predilections in dress; but he is pained when, on his travels, he meets a comorade in varnished boots and striped integuments. A lady from the Paris Opera confesses that she loves mountaineering in thick shoes and a short skirt. As for flirtations, they are disclaimed by all the witnesses, no doubt with fervent zeal for a real holiday.

QUITE a romance was unfolded before Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for East London, respecting a dock labourer, who is stated to have been in reality a French nobleman, named Steinberg, whose father was banished from France many years ago for political reasons. After his expulsion he settled in London, where he married an Englishwoman named Frances, who bore him a son. When he died his widow and offspring were left in great want; and the latter, who was then a young man, dropped the name of Steinberg, assumed that of his mother, and obtained work as a dock labourer in the Eastend. For over thirty years he followed that laborious calling, sometimes in poverty and never earning more than enabled him to live comfortably, although he sometimes was heard to declare that he could easily prove his title to the family estates, which are in the South of France, but preferred to live as he was. He was a steady, sober man, much respected by all his fellow-workers and was to the end of his life a staunch Catholic. His full name was said to be Francis von Steinberg. The other night he slipped while crossing some barges with a load on his shoulders, fell into the river, and was drowned. At the inquest on this strange career and romantic personage the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZANZIBAR.

SOME of the native papers are of opinion that the responsibility for the loss of many innocent native lives at the bombardment of Zanzibar rests upon Lord Salisbury's government, and it is hoped that the question will be fully discussed after the re-opening of Parliament. The "Gujerati" states: "The bombardment of Zanzibar was a needless exhibition of England's might. Seeing that the British ships could have at any moment brought down the Palace, there was certainly very little justification for bombarding it. Said Khalid would have easily seen his mistake after a short siege. There is nothing to show that he would not have been amenable to pacific measures, and even supposing prompt steps were necessary, there was scarcely any necessity for continued firing for nearly one hour. But England always loves to display its power in dealing with weak races and nations, and a conservative Government was not likely to miss an opportunity of proving to Khalid and his followers what havoc her warships could do, especially when Parliament had been prorogued and no member could have heckled the Cabinet Ministers about Zanzibar affairs. During the bombardment several Indians have beeen reported to be killed. Fuller details of the catastrophe have been withheld from the public. But it may be fairly asked why nothing was done to forewarn the Indian subjects of Her Majesty when precautionary measures were taken for the protection of Europeans."

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

Some of the vernacular journals consider that the discussion on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons was as usual a solemn mockery. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: "Lord George Hamilton wandered up and down the figures of the Financial Statement, the significance of which, it is more than doubtful, be fully comprehended. It seems nowadays that any raw individual, who may be a bottle-holder to the Ministry, could be pitch-forked into the positon of a Secretary of State, never mind what is knowledge, experience, and business aptitude may be. Lord George might as well have been appointed to command the Channel Fleet as to be the responsible minister, answerable for the finances of an empire of 240 millions of souls. Of what use having such an official? He took credit for a surplus which we all know is no 'true' surplus at all, and of what use telling the empty benches that the windfalls of exchange and opium have largely contributed to it? What might he have said had there been pitfalls instead of windfalls? What if opium had shown diminished receipts and exchange proved worse than the budget estimates? Could the Government of India have paid the Chitral bill and restored the benevolences exacted from the Provincial Goverments? Could it have restored the Famine Fund? Or is it not the case, that it might have been in the worse throes of financial embarrassment than it was at the commencement 1895? All these facts show that the Indian surpluses for the present are mere arithmetical delusions, pure and simple and nothing more." The "Independent" observes: "Indeed, the particulars disclose a sad story of how the finance of a great dependency is discussed in a way at once superficial and perfunctory at the fag-end of a Parliamentary session and how the farce is going on in the name of duty towards this unhappy country at each successive year. We had had our say on this almost gloomy topic when Reuter first flashed the intelligence regarding the budget presentation, but the suject is of such exhaustive interest that we are naturally led to revert to it this week. We have said last time and we maintain again, that so long as an earlier fixture for presenting Indian accounts to the House of Commons is out of question, so long we shall have to put up with this sort of budget discussion—a pure mockery and a sham—voiceless as we no doubt are. Of course, we know too well that even an earlier presentation of the Indian Budget to the House will not relieve us of all the ills we suffer under an alien rule. Then too our grievances will remain the same, for they can't be removed so long as the faulty system of government in this country is not altogether overhauld and until a better order of things prevail, bringing calm and contentment in its train."

AN INDIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The idea of establishing an Indian Press Association has been taken up by some of the vernacular journals at the instance of the editor of the "Madras Standard." The "Gujerati," refrring to the subject, says: "We are willing to concede that such an Association might perhaps do something to raise the prestige of the Indian press. But the units of the journalistic fraternity are so widely scattered that it would be not easy to secure combined and prompt action, if an emergency arose calling for the intervention of the Association. But it might be said that something would be better than nothing. At the same time we are not quite in favour of starting new organizations which are not likely to be worked with energy and regularity. The city of Madras has two political Associations, but they are as good as dead. India is notoriously a land of disunion, and it is no wonder that Indian newspapers are not always a happy family. Poona, Madras and Calcutta supply glaring illustrations of the truth of our observation. Even Bombay is not altogether free from this weakness."

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Some of the native newspapers express regret at the prospect at losing the valuable services of Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, who "as a very consientious and painstaking Municipal Secretary, has put in a faithful service of more than a quarter of a century to the entire satisfaction of the Corporation and the people of Bombay." The "Independent says: "It requires a knack in a man to be at once a very useful servant, a highly experienced official, and also a very courteous gentleman. These qualifications, which are not to be found in all, Mr. Barrow possesses in an eminent degree. He has secured the good opinion of all former Corporations, and we safely say, not a single dissentient voice can be raised against him, so consistently and affably he has discharged his duty by the Corporation and the Municipality. It is indeed a sad loss to lose such a man, who is still hale and hearty to serve the city, and we shall be happy if he is induced to serve the municipality for half a dozen years still. From a Press reporter of sound experience to become the Secretary of a big municipality like that of Bombay, may have looked a big jump to some at the time Mr. Barrow took the charge of his present office, but he has fully justified that choice, and every one in Bombay who knows and appreciates him will be glad if the Corporation shows a further mark of its favour to him as a special case by way of such gratuity or allowance in addition to his pension, as it may deem fit. Mr. Barrow has begged of it, and we no doubt believe the Corporation in its wisdom will not refuse his courteous application" The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: "It is certain that Mr. Barrow's retirement will be a distinct loss to the Municipality. He has at his fingers' ends the details and intricacies of a thousand municipal questions, which lie bueied in old records, but which he made it his business to study with a grasp and comprehensiveness which cannot be surpassed, and which always made him the right hand of chairmen of the Town Council and Standing Committee and presidents of the Corporation. He has worked with ability and zeal, and has proved himself a true friend to young and new Corporators in directing their energies in the right way. He has been a most useful and faithful guide to all, never leaning to this side or that in any public question. We are sure the Corporation will not grudge him a special gratuity in addition to his pension, which he has asked for as a reward for his faithful and zealous service."

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON PROFESSOR VELINKER

Commenting upon the severe assault committed upon Professor Velinker, the "Gujerati" says: "The alleged murderous attack upon Prof. Velinker has naturally distressed and shocked even those who have no sympathy whatever with the tenets of his new creed or with the views he expounded in connection with the question of higher education and its results. The incident is yet a mystery, and various rumours are in the air as to the object and motives of those who, it is said, concerted such a cowardly and brutal attack upon him. Last year in Poona one of the editors of the "Sudharak" was subjected to more or less like treatment in consequence of the excitement produced by the controversy then raging in the capital of Peishwas. This method of punishing difference of opinion on social or religious questions ill becomes the hereditary traditions of the Hindu community, and we have no doubt the sympathy of every right-minded Hindu will be with Prof. Velinker in his present misfortune. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: "The murderous attack made on him by a trio of dastards of his own community is really most diabolical. Whatever has religious or other views, no man in Bombay would be safe if instances of this kind of unprovoked attack become a little more frequent. The sooner the police trace out these cowards and bring them to justice, the better. We have a great personal regard for Mr. Velinker. He has in him the germs of usefulness which, if properly directed, would make him by and bye a valuable citizen. We all know how quietly he has worked for the Poor Boys' Seminary. We are personally aware of all the efforts he has made and is making to put that school on a solid foundation. Let us hope he will soon recover from his present condition of health." The 'Subodha Prakash: "observes" "The assault on Prof. Velinker was a dastardly deed. Who the perpetrators were and what their grievance against him was no body yet knows. But under any circumstances their conduct to use very soft language, was despicable in the extreme. The Professor has never been robust in health and it is lucky that this accident has not proved of a nature to vitally injure him in any way. We are glad to learn that recovery is progressing satisfactorily."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withen the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations

PULPIT LANGUAGE TWO CENTURIES AGO.

THE Puritans and strict Scottish Presbyterians of 1688 and thereafter delighted (says a writer in the "Scots Magazine") in discussing cases of conscience, and did so with so much method that the people got quite into the secret of preaching, and could analyse and criticise sermons in the most off-hand manner, a practice of which the theological form of the Scottish mind of to-day is an interesting relic. They also insisted on the sins of princes and courts, to the no small delight of their audiences who were overjoyed to hear other people's faults condemned, and their own passed over. I shall give a few extracts from the Scottish sermons of the period extending from 1688 on till 1708 or thereabouts; if anyone should deplore the least semblance of irreverence let him remember that the words are the preachers and not mine.

Mr Daniel Douglas (minister in the Merse), analysing a text learnedly and logicaly, espied a woman weeping in the gallery and pointing to her, cried, "Wife, what makes you weep I am sure you understand not what I am saying. My discourse is directed to the brethren and not to the like of you—nay, I question whether the brethren themselves understand this that I am speaking."

Archbishop Leighton, on being reproved in Synod for not preaching to the times, said:—If you all preach to the times, you may surely allow one poor brother to preach for eternity."

In speaking of this period, I may mention that at this time the minister of Dalkeith—Alexander Heriot—was deposed for having danced round a bonfire in 1688.

Mr. Mossman, another minister of the time, paid himself this compliment in a sermon:—"All the world knows that I am a learned man, and a judicious man, and a man that can clear the Session. Well, but there are some in this parish who have not such thoughts of me. As for them I pity them, for they must be very silly." At another time, preaching against swearing, he said:—O, sirs, this is a very great sin. For my own part I'd rather steal all the horned nout in the parish before I'd take God's name in vain."

A Shetland minister preaching on David and Goliath said:—"Sirs, this David was but a little manakin like my beadle Davie Geddies there; but Goliath was a great muckle strong fellow, like the Laird of Quanquet there. This David gets a scrippie and a baggie—that is a sling and a stone in it—he slings the stone into Goliath's face, down falls Goliath and David above him."

Mr. Ker of Teviotdale in his induction sermon told the people of the new relation that was to be between him and them thus:—"Sirs, I am coming to be your shepherd, and you must be my sheep, and the Bible will be my tar-bottle, for I would mark you all with it." Then laying his hand on the precentor's head, he said:—"Andrew, you'll be my dog." "The sorry a bit of your dog will I be," said wrathful Andrew. "O Andrew, I speak mystically." "Ah, but ye speak mischievously," said Andrew.

One divine at Johnstone speaking on "Resist the devil and he will flee from you," said:—"Wot ye who is among ye the day? even the meikle horned deil. Tho' ye can't see him, yet I do with the eye of faith. How will we destroy him? Ye canna hang him, for a' the tows in the parish put together wudna do it; nor drown him, for he is as light as a feather and would float; nor burn him, for all the fire of hell could never singe a hair of his tail. I'll find a way to kill him. What way will that be, sirs? We'll even shoot him with the Bible. Now, sirs, I shall shoot him, so—" (and presenting a Bible, he cried, "touff, touff, touff.") "Now he is shot. There lies the foul thing as dead as a heron."

"Samson," said Mr. Simple, "was the greatest fool that ever was born; just like John Tomson there, for he told all his secrets to a daft hussie." "What's necessary for a Christian," said another, "is one pint of faith, a gill of grace, and a mutchkin of sanctification." Samuel Rutherford said at Jedburgh:—For twenty-eight years the grass has grown long between Jedburgh and heaven." "The devil has his Presbyterian kirk government like other folk," said the Rev. James Kirkton; "his minister is the Pope, and his ruling elder is the King of France." He was the same divine who said that Abraham "had to flee to the land of Chaldea for debt." Murray, marrying a couple, called the man the head and the woman the tail, and said:—"In the name of God I join head and tail together, and, sirs, let no man ever separate them."

One preaching on the word repent, said:—"Dearly beloved, I have brought you hither to-day some fine biscuits baken in the oven of charity, for the chickens of the church, for the sparrow's of the spirit, and the sweet swallow's salvation. Repent, sirs, is a fine word; every letter exhorts us to a duty:—(R) readily; (E) earnestly; (P) presently; (E) early; (N) naturally; (T) thoroughly. Again, (R) rarely; (E) elegantly; (P) prettily; (E) evenly; (N) neatly; (T) tightly."

Mr. Brown of Drysdale, having fallen out with some women in his parish, gave them a sore hit in his Sunday's sermon. He chose his text—"And there appeared a "wonder in Heaven—a woman!"—as if it were a huge wonder that a woman should ever get there, as, in the preacher's opinion, it was doubtful if they even had souls. All the angel saints and St. John thought it was a wonder, and in further proof he said that there was silence in Heaven for half-an-hour, which proceeded either from this, that one woman's tongue had put all the rest to silence, or that she had no other woman to talk to, for if she had, there would have been no such silence, not even for half a minute.

Some extempore prayers of this period would strike us now as irreverent and blasphemous, but in those times when preachers used more familiarity both with God and man, they were not even considered quaint. "Lord give us grace," asked Houston, "for if Thou give us not grace, we shall not give Thee glory, and who will win by that, Lord?" At a baptism an Edinburgh minister about 1700 prayed—"Lord bless this young calf that he may grow into an ox to draw in Christ's plough." The minister of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, prayed—"Lord have mercy on all fools and idiots, and particularly on the Magistrates of Edinburgh;" while the minister of Pitsligo said—"O Lord, thou'rt like a wee mousie peeping out of a hole in the wall, for thou sees us, but we canna see thee."

One Highland divine used to pray before every meeting of the General Assembly, "O Lord, so guide the Assembly that it may do no harm." Another prayed for wind—"But O Lord, no a rantin', tantin', tearin' wind, but a noohin,' soughin', winnin' wind." "Jeems Robson, ye are sleepin'," cried a Highland minister to one of his flock whom he observed enjoying a quiet and enjoyable snooze. "I insist on you waukening when God's word is preached to ye." "Weel, sir, you may look at your ain seat, and ye'll see a sleeper forbye me," said Jeems, pointing to the minister's wife in the minister's seat. "Then Jeems." said he, "when ye see my wife asleep again just you haud up your hand." Soon the hand was held up, and ordering his guilty spouse to stand, the parson said, "Mrs. B., a'body kens that when I got ye for my wife I got nae beauty; yer frien's ken that I got nae siller; and if I dinna get God's grace I shall hae made a puir bargain indeed."

"Ah, Sandy," said a Caithness divine to a member of his flock—a butcher—who held up a young hopeful for baptism, "I doubt ye're nae fit to haud up the bairn." Sandy thought this was an underrating of his physical capacity, and indignantly replied, "Hout, minister, I could haud him up an he were a twa years auld stirk."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Luchow and Chungking.

Cable, Penang, Medan, interrupted.

Line Hodeida, Mokha, Zubeid, interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, 4 p.m., on the 14th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 8th September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	3	30 p.m.	20	52
Teheran	8	1	55 p.m.	...	24
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 8th September, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	—	5
,, Karachi	...	19	—	2
,, Madras	...	19	—	1

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W H Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estab are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col F A Smyth, IMS, (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

The services of Surgn-Capt W G Pridmore, MB, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which may be relieved of his civil duties under the Govt of Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Coomar Tagore to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum, vice Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, KCSI, resigned.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Major W Hastings, I S C, a Depy Commr of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Commr of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the 2nd April, 1896, and until further orders.

Provided also that references to the Local Govt shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India or territories subject to a Local Govt, as referring to the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E Andrews as acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr L H J Andrews.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr R E Hamilton, Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th Sept 1896.

Mr T H S Biddulph, Depy Auditor Genl, on recall from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R E Hamilton, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J H Bernard, C B, C M G, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, British service, to command a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Major Genl M W E Gosset, C B, who has vacated, dated 18th Aug 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No 4 Field Battery—Capt T B Wood, R A, Offg Comdt, No 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Comdt, vice Capt L H Parry, R A, who has vacated, dated 3rd Sept 1896.

1st Infantry—Lieut F H Pigou, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut F F Major, appointed adjutant, dated 23rd May 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut G Thomas, Devonshire Regt offg squadron officer, 5th Regt of Bengal Cavy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 25th May 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut A N Davidson, R A, officiating wing officer, 7th Regt of Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 1st Feb 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Majors to be Lieut Cols—E E Kenny, G D C Gastrell, and G L Garstin, 3rd Sept 1896.

Captain to be Major—F G Atkinson, 1st Sept 1896.

Lieuts to be Capts—W G Walker, E J Drummond, A B Harvey, H S Fox-Strangways, B Trydell, G S Frazer, F G H Davies, A D'Arcy G Bannerman, P T A Spence, C H Beville, H T Dennys, H P E Parker, C L O Reid, F W Rea, H R Fagan, F S Widdicombe, R E H Dyer, R C Cockerill, C H Davies, F H Wintle, H King, C P Thompson, S M Tighe, H Walton, A E Barton, O J Obbard, C B Baldock, H W G Cole, H A Cooper, H P Lane, A Cadell, MacCarthy R E Ray, S Geoghegan F Rennick, W J P Kaye, A A Howell, C H H Gough, W H Hildebrand, G E D Elsmie, H E C B Nepean, T M Ward, and E W Harris, 29th Aug 1896; C A Luck, and E LeMesurier, 1st Sept 1896; and W E Venour, 2nd Sept 1896.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg Lieut Col to be Bgde Surg Lieut Col—W F Murray, M B, vice Bgde Surg Lieut Col F C Nicholson, retired, dated 2nd April 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col J O Goldie, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 4th Sept 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In G G O No 796 of 1896, notifying the promotion of Conduct for E Highway to the rank of Depy Asst Commissary, for "Edward" read "Evon"

NATIVE ARMY.

1st Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers)—Jemadar Wazid Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Nawaz Khan to be Jemadar, vice Ramaya, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st June 1896.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers)—Jemadar Ghazan Khan to be Subadar, vice Koridad deMello, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 2nd march 1896 and Havildar Karamdad Khan to be Jemadar vice Gopal Sing, promoted, with effect from the 1st Dec 1895.

8th Regt of Bo Infy—Havildar Mohabt Khan to be Jemadar, vice Keshonak Ramnak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th March 1896.

19th Regt of Bo Inny—Jemadar Tanu Sawant to be Subadar and Havildar Ladu Gujar to be Jemadar, vice Laik Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Sept 1895; Jemadar Usman Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Lal Singh to be Jemadar, vice Gangnak Krishnak, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 8th Jan 1896 and Havildar Shaikh Ismail to be Jemadar, vice Sayyid Husain promoted, with effect from the 1st Jan 1895

RETIREMENTS.

Major Allan Smith, I S C, wing commander and second in command, 22nd Regt of Bo Infy is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st Aug 1896, subject to H M approval.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—Bombay—In place of Surgn Major Genl P S Turnbull, retired with the special additional pension of £250 dated the 2nd March 1896—Bgd Surgn Lieut Col James Arnott, M D, Bombay Medical Establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps—J A Kellie, R Wood, A Morrison and W Miller Gent to be Second Lieuts with effect from the 25th Aug 1896, to complete the establishment.

2nd (Cadet) Batt, Calcutta Vol Rifle Gorps—Second Lieut G Cook to be Lieut to complete the establishment

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut A McRobert to be Capt with effect from the 27th Aug 1896, vice Harwood resigned; and Second Lieut A Priestley to be Lieut with effect from the 7th Aug 1896 vice Mc Robert promoted.

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieuts G H Mackail and H P Dick to be Lieuts with effect from the 27th Aug 1896 to complete the establishment.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers—Surgn Lieut Col G Baker I M S resigns his commission.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Lieut J H Oatts, unattached list, resigns his commission

Surma Valley Light Horse—Lieut E L Edgar resigns his commission and is permitted as a special case to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Dwyer is appointed to the Public Works Dept on probation, in class III Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Stores Dept and his services placed at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways for employment on the East Coast Railway.

Mr W Ward Smith Exe Engr 1st grade N.-W Provinces and Oudh is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with effect from the afternoon of the 21st Aug 1896 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Good or until further orders.

Mr F G Heaven Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Madras during the absence of Major E A Waller R E on privilege leave.

Mr H St G Gilmore in class III grade 4 sub pro tem of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Traffic Dept is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Office of a Dist Traffic Supt Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in addition to his own duties until further orders.

Mr H M C Trotter, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Burma, State Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts Burma, during the absence on leave of Mr Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, or until further orders.

Mr W R Wells, Apprentice Engr, Provincial Engineer Estabt, Burma, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 22nd July 1896.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 2.)

Mr H W P Scroope, Asst Magte and Collr, Hughly is allowed special leave for six months under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st Sept 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Ernest Binfield Havell has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Supt of the Calcutta School of Art and Art Gallery.

Dr C A Martin, Inspr of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment, in anticipation of the grant of leave to Sir Alfred Croft, K C I E.

Mr W S Burt, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of it.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

Mr J N Sharpe, Dist Supt of Police, Saharanpur, special leave on urgent private affairs out of India for two months with effect from the 10th Sept 1896.

Mr P B Reid, Asst Dist Sept of Police, Jhansi, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Saharanpur, vice Mr J N Sharpe, granted leave.

Mr J H Cuming, I C S, on return from leave, to be an Asst Commr, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Hardoi district.

With effect from the 17th July 1896, vice Mr R Kinlock, Asst Dist Supt of Police, reduced—Mr W G Willcocks, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade.

Mr H David, Offg Subordinate Judge, Gorakhpur, on being relieved by Mir Jaffar Husain to revert to his substantive appointment of Munsif and to be posted to the Basti Munsifi in the Gorakhpur Judgeship.

The services of Surg-Capt J Chaytor-White, lately Offg Civil Surg, Jaunpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept with effect from the 29th April 1896, the date on which he proceeded on leave.

The depleted condition of the Italian Army is attracting grave attention, and the commanders of the several corps are seriously preoccupied as to the best methods of making the forthcoming manœuvres under the conditions of real instructional value to those engaged. The state of the troops in the Bologna district is cited as an example of the condition of things met with. The four regiments of the division have a total effective of about 1,200 men available, giving an average of twenty-five per company. The division is in an insanitary state, the drainage of the barracks being defective, and about one hundred men in each regiment are reported to be down with epidemic fevers and other ailments. In certain army corps the organic formation is preserved during the manœuvres, the companies with an average of fifty men and all the officers taking part. In others each regiment forms but one battalion per regiment, these provisional battalions being grouped in regiments and brigades with the effective on a war footing, but only one-third of the officers taking part. One corps commander in Upper Italy has ordered the temporary suppression of the fourth companies of each battalion, thus giving the other companies an effective of about seventy-five. In presence of this situation the "Italia Militare" asks if it would not be better to suppress the field manœuvres this year and to let the troops of the three arms engage in simple garrison exercises.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The performances of an experimental Harveyed armour plate, produced by Messrs. John Brown and Company of Sheffield, which was recently tested on board the Nettle, were most satisfactory. A degree of toughness and resistance to penetration was exhibited by the armour quite as remarkable as any which has been obtained by double-forging and face-hardening in the United States. The plate in question was 8ft. by 6ft. in linear dimensions and 6in. thick. Five Holtzer projectiles of 100lb. each were fired at it from a 6in. gun with the full charge of E.X.E. powder, giving a velocity of very nearly 2,000 foot-seconds. Theoretically, the penetration of these projectiles fired at this velocity should be abont 16in. into roght iron. But all the shots fired on this occasion were broken up, fragments of two only entering the wood backing very slightly, and so tough was the plate that only one small crack was perceptible after the five rounds were completed. Hence the resistance of this plate to absolute penetration, as compared with that of wrought iron, was as 16 to 6, or 2·6, a very high figure of merit in resistance; and it must be born in mind that the toughness was equally remarkable.

It is interesting to note that, taking 2·6 as the coefficient of resisting power of such Harveyed armour as we have just been describing, and taking 1 as the coefficient of resisting power possessed by ordinary wrought iron, we find that the 14in. armour upon the barbettes of the Magnificent, or the sum of the two thicknesses of armour upon the sides of that vessel, viz., 9in. vertical plating and. 5in. (taken diagonally) of armoured deck, more than corresponds with what would be required to meet the penetrative power of the new French 30·5cm. (12in.) guns, that is to say of those guns which according to Krupp's formula possess sufficient energy to pierce 35in. of iron. This is clear, for adopting the coefficient quoted we arrive at 2·6 by 14, or 36·4in., giving 1½in. to spare. These figures show plainly how the improvement in the quality of armour has enabled designers of war vessels to reduce the thickness without weakening its defensive power. They also answer the frivolous complaints which have been made in regard to the side armour of our latest battleships.

The Italian Naval Department is proposing to add to the fleet three battleships of the Re Umberto type modified, the changes consisting in a thinner armouring and heavier secondary guns. One of the new vessels will be laid down at Spezia, the second at Castellamare, and the third in Messrs. Ansaldo's yard at Leghorn.

The Iltis appears to be the eighth vessel of the Prussian and German Navies which has been lost at sea during the last thirty-six years. The schooner Frauenlob disappeared in Chinese waters in 1860; the training ship Amazone foundered in the North Sea in the next year; the loss of the Grosser Kurfurst off Folkestone in 1878 and of nearly 300 officers and men after collision with the Kaiser Wilhelm will be remembered by many; the training brig Undine sank off the Jutland peninsula in 1884; the corvette Augusta in the Indian Ocean in 1885; and the Eber and Adler in the great hurricane at Apia in 1889. The Cormoran has brought intelligence to Chefoo that before the Iltis went down the commander and ship's company assembled on deck and gave three hurrahs in honour of the Emperor.

M. Clemenceau expounds in the "Justice," of which he is editor, the case of M. Fontin and the naval projectiles, which has attracted so much interest in France. M. Clemenceau denies that M. Fortin published official secrets, and declares that that gentleman merely did, in regard to projectiles, what he himself did in regard to guns, viz., show patriotically the grievous inferiority of France. This, however, we read, greatly incensed the party of "Admiral Charles Duperre (of London)," composed, by inference, of unpatriotic persons, and of Admiral Besnard, chief of the "feodalite maritime." Accordingly the police made a raid upon the private papers of the secretary of the late Admiral Aube, which were sealed, and carried away for the inspection of Captain Aubry de la Noe, Chief of the Naval Minister's Cabinet. It was intended to discover the names of M. Fontin's informants in the Service and to terrorise such as might be tempted to make such indiscretions in future, but the "juge d'instruction" authorised M. Fontin to withdraw his private letters from the inspection, and the search was consequently barren. It is, however, declared that M. Fontin had no confidential papers in his possession. He has demanded, as we have said, to be examined, but it is probable that his offer to disclose his kuowledge will not be accepted. The general drift of M. Clemenceaus argument is that the Ministry is desirous to conceal a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The officer who replaces General von Arndt as Governor of Metz is Lieut-General von Froben, who has been in command of the 3rd Infantry Division. He was born at Karlsruhe in 1839, and took part in the war of 1870 as Captain commanding the 4th heavy Baden Battery. When the German artillery was reorganised after the war he was appointed to the 14th Regiment of Field Artillery, and in 1873 was transferred to the Guard Artillery Regiment. He was promoted a Major, and nominated as aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke of Baden in 1875. Three years later he took command of a mounted group of the 27th Field Artillery Regiment, and in 1880 was transferred to the 11th Regiment. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1882, and in the next year was appointed to the command of the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (14th Baden) at Karlsruhe. He become Colonel in 1886, Major-General in 1889, with command of the Baden artillery brigade, and Lieutenant-General in 1892, taking command of the 3rd Infantry Division at Stettin.

The new disposition of the Italian troops in Erytrea has been officially published. These comprise elven infantry battalions, of which eight belong to the colonial troops, one squadron of cavalry, three batteries of artillery (of which one native), one company of native gunners, three companies of engineers, and one company of train. At Adi-Ugri is the first native battalion with a company of bersaglieri. At Asmara is the second native battalion (with a detached company at Ghinda) as well as the 1st Mountain Battery, the Companies of gunners and train, and the 2nd Company of Engineers. The troops at Keren include the 3rd and 4th native battalions (with detached comanies at Az-Taclesan and Agordat), the squadron of cavalry, the native battery, and the 1st Company of Engineers. At Archico is the 5th native battalion, with a detachment at Saati. The 6th native battalion is at Kassala, but a company is detached at Sabderat. At Adi-caie are the 7th native battalion (with detachments at Coatit, Mai-Haini, and Senafe), the 2nd Mountain Battery and the 3rd Company of Engineers. Finally, the 1st Infantry Battalion is at Massowah, with a company at Ghinda as well as bersaglieri, and the 1st Alpine Battalion is at Saganeiti, with a detached company at Adi-caie.

Some clouds seem to shadow the French manœuvres, arising mostly from the orders issued by the general to whom is confided the direction of the operations. We have already alluded to this matter. The opinion of an officer who has himself formerly directed the French manœuvres is given by the "Avenir Militaire." He deplores that all initiative is to be banished from the operations, and that battalion commanders will be held culpable who give liberty of action to their captains. In the same way the generals commanding cavalry divisions have no initiative in regard to the squadrons, and the captains of squadrons are similarly unable to employ the units under them except as is prescribed by the general directing. Even the position and movements of the junior officers are carefully presribed, and the general seems to feel satisfaction in adding that each will now know exactly what to do. Each is nailed to his place and may not leave it. But the "Avenir" adds that the generel reserves to himself the initiative taken from his officers, and that he seems to consider, in regard to military doctrine, that his signature is equivalent to that of the Minister of War.

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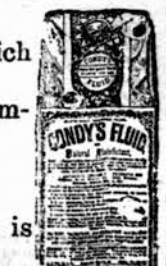
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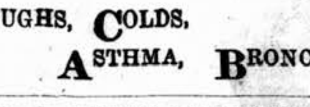
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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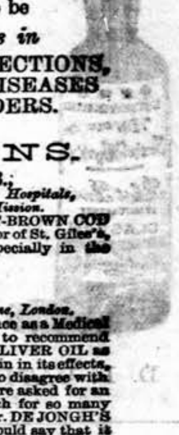
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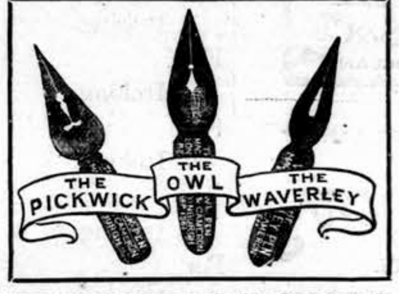
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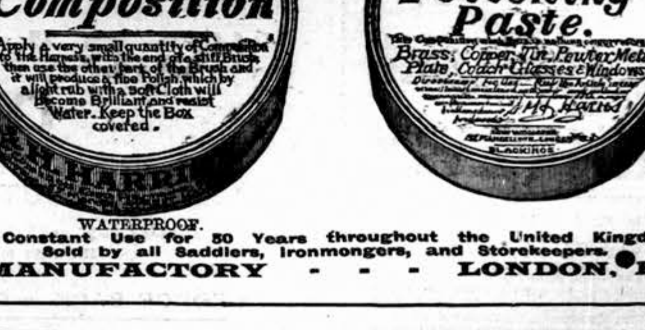
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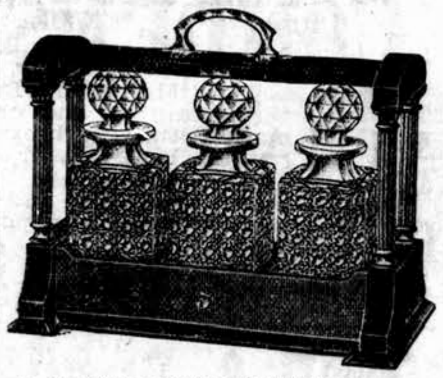
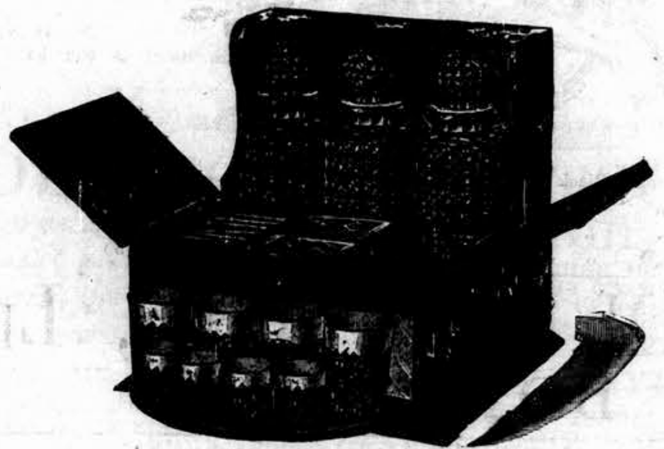

Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.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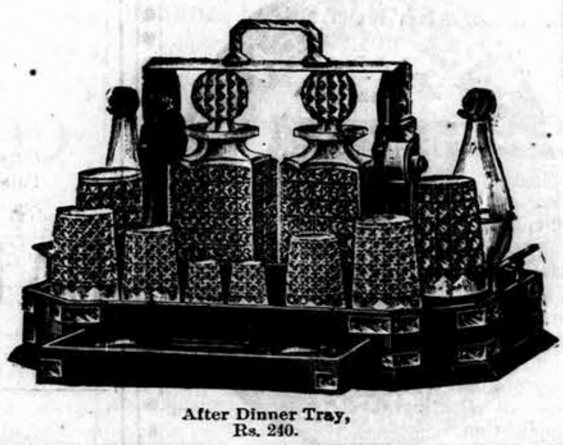
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